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Рекомендовано Министерством образования и культуры Кыргызской Республики в качестве учебника для студентов высших учебных заведений по специальностям 620001 «Международные отношения» и 521400 Юриспруденция (направление «Международное право»).

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В пособии излагаются основополагающие принципы по вопросам дипломатии и международным организациям. Приложение данного учебного пособия включает справочные материалы, образцы дипломатических документов, и представляет собой большую информационную ценность, как для дипломата, так и для юриста-международника.

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## PREFACE

This manual is intended to serve as an exercise book for graduate level students in studying International Relations, Diplomacy and International Law in universities.

The first part includes information about diplomatic activities and consolidation exercises for each topic. Every chapter consists of oral and written exercises and a set of discussion questions designed to consolidate the reading and facilitate the use of the book as a classroom text. The manual contains modern and authentic material for diplomats as well as for international lawyers. The vocabulary as well as grammar are taught by means of different exercises and the students can use them in their discussions. It is essential that through the texts and exercises given in the manual, students improve their diplomatic carrier.

The second part contains brief information about some International Organizations and their Offices in Kyrgyzstan. The authors do not pretend that English through International Diplomacy as a manual is an absolute expression of the subject, a complete and comprehensive creation from whatever point of view it may be. On the contrary, it is expected that observation and remarks of professionals in English teaching and diplomacy and of those who are interested will contribute to improve its contents and structure. We did not include general information about the UN in this part, as it is written by Karayeva Z.K in another book titled "Grammatical and pragmatial difficulties in translation", Bishkek, 1997.

Authors of the book express deep gratitude to the scientists who made valuable remarks, comments, previous revisions and methodological directions, also for their assistance and assessment: Eileen A. Malloy Senior Policy advisor for Russia U.S. Department of Energy in Washington D.C., Martha Merrill, Ph.D., Fulbright Scholar, Dr. Pran Nath Pandit and Dr. Shakti Batra (Indian Experts), Jamasheva G.Z. Ph.D. Kyrgyz National Academy of Science, Fullbright Scholar, Beishembiev. E.J. Doctor of International Law, Full professor of the National University of Kyrgyzstan, Mr.

Thomas Wood who is working on his Ph. D. in International Relations at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University and Sh.K.Kadyrova Dr. of Philology, Chair of the English Department of the A. Arabaev Pedagogical University, Susan Sunflower U.S fellow teacher, Bruno Husquinet, philologist (UIB, Brussels Free University, senior teacher of the IUK). The authors are especially grateful to Eileen A. Malloy, Former US Ambassador to the Kyrgyz Republic, who as a professional diplomat accepted at the first approach to cooperate and so kindly presented highly esteemed judgement and valuable assessment and to Marta C.Merril, Ph.D., Fullbright scholar for her sincere help in editing the manual.

In writing this book, the authors have particularly born in mind the specific needs of students studying International Relations, Diplomacy and International Law. The work is intended to provide valuable background material to the Foreign Service Trainees of any state or organization engaged in learning the history and the present day evolution of Kyrgyz and International diplomacy.

### **A word from the editors**

As our world gets ready to enter the 21<sup>st</sup> century, English as a language of international diplomacy and international relations becomes even more important. It is one of the major languages of the UNO, and the Council of Europe has launched a project establishing norms for the preparation of textbooks in English to be used in their countries. All the countries who seek to keep peace with global progress must train its diplomats to acquire high efficiency in English in related areas. "English through International Diplomacy's" aim is to achieve this particular task.

This book has been written with aspiring Kyrgyz diplomats in mind. The aim is to develop integrative skills in reading, writing, listening, speaking comprehension of the language in its natural intercourse with diplomacy. The passages cover a wide range of topics from the evolution of diplomacy to the present functions of diplomats and the working of international organizations. There are also passages on Kyrgyzstan's role in the international sphere.

Naturally this should build the students' ability to comprehend similar texts in other reference books. Vocabulary and grammar exercises are built around contexts in the passages.

The book draws from a rich fund of teaching and working experience that international experts writing have drawn on. It is sure to prove invaluable to students.

Marta C. Merrill Ph.D.(Fulbright Scholar)

Pran Nath Pandit Ph.D.(Indian Expert)

\* \* \*

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## PART I

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### THE BEGINNINGS OF DIPLOMACY

The term diplomacy has taken on a broad meaning in international relations literature. Some experts' view it as "the art of conducting negotiations in the process of implementing foreign policy". Others use it interchangeably with foreign policy involving the entire foreign relations process, or still others see it as "the process by which governments pursue foreign policy". According to some others "diplomacy refers specifically to the use of accredited officials for intergovernmental communication, not simply for communication links between states". Whichever definition may be used, logically there is no diplomacy without diplomats speaking foreign languages. Diplomacy may be related to the art of negotiations, aimed at preventing or normalizing international conflicts, searching for compromises and mutually acceptable solutions. Their accredited officials for the purpose of advancing the interests of the appointing state realize diplomacy through the conduct of relations between nation-states. Diplomatic activities can be bilateral and multilateral.

The history of diplomacy predates modern international relations by centuries. It can be traced back to ancient times in China, India, and Egypt when it primarily involved the delivery of messages and warnings, the pleading of causes and the transfer of gifts from one tribal chief to another. These crude diplomatic practices were refined and institutionalized in ancient Greece and Rome. Envoys became not only messengers, but also negotiators. However, the first permanent legations, today Embassies, were established in the fourteenth century under a system of independent state in what is now Italy.



This ambassadorial system rapidly spread to other nations of Europe.

During the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, two types of diplomatic representatives existed: ambassadors, who vied for precedence and protocol, and semi-official agents whose functions and access to authoritative sources of information were more limited. It was not until the Congress of Vienna in 1815 and three years later at Aix-la-Chapelle that serious efforts were made to simplify the classification of diplomatic agents and formalize their functions. Four categories of representatives were established: (1) ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, and papal legate and nuncio; (2) envoy extraordinary, minister plenipotentiary, and papal internuncio; (3) minister resident; and (4) charge'd affaires and charge'd affaires ad interim. Precedence was based on the rank of the appointment conferred by the home government and on seniority of service in the particular capital. The most senior diplomat in handing over his credentials to the head of state of the receiving country became the 'dean or doyen of the diplomatic corps [ko:]. Finally, a century and a half later, at the Vienna conferences on Diplomatic Privileges and Immunities (1961) and on Consular Relations (1963), comprehensive agreements, covering nearly all aspects of diplomatic activities, were signed. The said agreements are catalogued in the Conventions agreed upon in related conferences: Convention on Diplomatic (1961) and Consular Relations (1963). These conventions divided the heads of diplomatic missions into three general categories. The first two categories comprise ambassadors and ministers, respectively, who are accredited, - officially presented and welcomed by the head of the host state. The third category is made up of charges d'affaires, who are accredited to the Foreign Ministers (or Secretaries of State) of the host country. Once diplomatic relations are established between two governments by mutual consent, ambassadors are exchanged. They represent the head of the sending state and are received by the head of the receiving state.

All diplomats enjoy certain privileges and immunities. Although they are expected to comply voluntarily with the host state's laws and regulations, they are exempt from its criminal jurisdiction, as well as from its taxation.

**Exercise 1.** Find out the meanings of the following words or expressions in your native language, and use them in meaningful sentences.

pleading of causes - asking for certain conditions to be fulfilled or granted

refined - made civilized

institutionalized - set into formal language for countries to follow or into a certain governmental system. (also institutions are created to handle the situation)

negotiator - one who initiates and (or) conducts negotiations and resolves disputes between nations, or parties (one who tries to settle a dispute between nations).

legation - a body of diplomats

ambassadorial - of an ambassador

precedence - higher rank or position of importance

protocol - rank or type of authority; rules and regulations ("to follow protocol")

classification - putting into categories according to rank and work

formalize - put into proper legal language

plenipotentiary - vested with full power

papal legate - representative of the Pope

charge d' affaires ad interim - acting as ambassador for some time when the head of mission is away

diplomatic corps - a body of diplomats in a foreign country

immunity - freedom or exemption from law

accredit to - to send officially to serve in another state (and officially accepted by the host state)

**Exercise 2.** Answer the following questions on the passage above:

1. Which came first - diplomacy or international relations?
2. Which country was the first to have diplomats who worked as negotiators?
3. Which country was the first to establish permanent legations?
4. When and where were diplomatic agents first classified and formalized?
5. Which class of diplomats carry on the tasks of a head of mission when the ambassador is away?
6. What does the term "plenipotentiary" mean?
7. Whom does an ambas-

sador represent in the country to which he is designated? 8. What types of immunities do diplomats enjoy? 9. Can the embassy be searched by the host government?

**Exercise 3.** Fill in the blanks in the following sentences with the appropriate words from this list: **plenipotentiary, head, jurisdiction, institutionalized, negotiators, accredited, diplomatic, warnings, messages, extraordinary.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ immunities include exemption from criminal and civil \_\_\_\_\_. 2. The ambassador represents the \_\_\_\_\_ of his state. He is \_\_\_\_\_ another country. 3. In ancient China and India, diplomats carried \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ to other countries. 4. The Greeks and the Romans \_\_\_\_\_ earlier crude diplomatic practices. 5. Greek and Roman diplomats were not only messengers but also \_\_\_\_\_. 6. The highest diplomatic rank is Ambassador \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

#### **Exercise 4.**

Word- Building. Find words from the passage and give their derivatives as below

For example:

diplomat(noun) - person representing his country abroad.

diplomacy(noun) - the art and practice of implementing a foreign policy, establishing relations with other countries by means of negotiations.

Diplomatic(adjective) - of diplomatic relations.

**Exercise 5.** Make adjectives from the words below, using the following particles:

-cal, -al, -an, -tic, -t, -al,: history, practice, institution, system, independence, ambassador.

### **Grammar**

Notice the sentence in lines 1 - 2 of paragraph 2

**It can be traced back to ancient times in China and India.**

“It” is the object in the sentence. It is used here in the passive voice. We can make it into active like this: **We can trace it back to ancient times in China and India.** “We” becomes the subject

and represents the “doer”. Similarly the following sentence is in the passive: “These crude diplomatic practices were refined and institutionalized in ancient Greece and Rome”. We can change this sentence to active voice by introducing a “doer” - “they”. “They refined and institutionalized these crude diplomatic practices in ancient Greece and Rome”. We use the passive voice to refer to an activity in the historical past like in the sentences above (and when you don’t want to indicate who the doer was—who was responsible).

**Exercise 6.** Change the following sentences into the active voice using the subjects given in brackets:

1. However, the first permanent legations were not established until the fourteenth century. (Many countries) 2. At Aix - la - Chapelle serious efforts were made to simplify the classification of diplomatic agents (they). 3. Comprehensive agreements covering nearly all aspects of diplomatic activity were signed (many countries). 4. Diplomats are expected to comply voluntarily with the host state’s laws and regulations (International Law).

**Exercise 7.** Notice the prepositions, word combination and their meanings in the following phrases:

history of diplomacy (related to), traced back to ancient times (direction), pleading of causes (related to), transfer of gifts (related to), from one tribal chief (source or beginning), in ancient Greece (place, country), until the fourteenth century (till or up to a point of time), spread to the rest of Europe (direction), during the seventeenth century (a stretch of time).

**Exercise 8.** Use these prepositions wherever apt in the blanks in the sentences below: of, to, from, until, in, during.

1. Representatives \_\_\_\_\_ the head of a state are accredited \_\_\_\_\_ different countries. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ the fourteenth century, there were no permanent legations. 3. Serious efforts to classify diplomats were made in 1815 \_\_\_\_\_ Vienna. 4 A lot of changes in International Law have taken place \_\_\_\_\_ the twentieth century. 5. Gifts were sent \_\_\_\_\_ one country to another.



**Exercise 9.** Pronounce the following words properly with the help of your teacher:  
charge d' affaires, ad interim, diplomatic corps, Aix - la - Chapelle.

**Exercise 10.** Put a tick after the correct statements below :

1. Diplomacy is the conduct of relations between nation states meant to advance the interest of the receiving state. (       )
2. The first diplomats in history used to deliver messages and warnings and transfer gifts. (       )
3. The function of diplomats as negotiators first developed in China and India.
4. The first permanent legations were established in Italy. (       )
5. Serious efforts to simplify the classification of diplomatic agents were made at the Congress of Vienna in 1815. (       )
6. The papal legate and nuncio were of higher rank than the ambassador. (       )
7. Charges d' affaires are accredited to the foreign ministers of the host country. (       )
8. Diplomats are not exempt from the criminal and civil jurisdiction of the host state's law. (       )

**Exercise 11.** Write brief notes on paragraph 2 of the passage.

Use words given below :

Begin like this: Earliest diplomacy practiced in China, India, Egypt. Functions: messages, warnings, pleadings, gifts.

**Exercise 12.** Notice the clauses of which this sentence is made up:

The first two categories comprise ambassadors and ministers, respectively (Main Clause) who are accredited to the head of the state. (adjectival qualifying ambassadors and ministers.)

Analyze the following sentence in the same way.

"The third category 'is made up of charge d' affaires, who are accredited to the Foreign Ministers of the host country'".

**Exercise 13.** Find the conjunctions like "and, so, but, because, therefore" from the text which are used to connect or to join different pieces of language together.

They show the relation between what the speaker or writer said before and what he or she will say next.



**Exercise 14.** Read the text for specific information and retell it in your own words.

**Exercise 15.** List adjectives from the text.

**Exercise 16.** Remember the words and expressions with the ending "tion."

**Exercise 17.** Fill in the chart below with information from the passage

Event	Date	Order
1. The Congress of Vienna	1815	1
2.		

**Exercise 18.** Discuss the term "diplomatic immunity". Does it exist in your own language? If so, what does it mean?

**Exercise 19.** Speak about the main points of the text and discuss them with the other members of the group.

**Exercise 20.** Make up a dialogue about the text.

## DIPLOMACY TODAY

### Formulation of Foreign Policy

Today, all states have some kind of relation with one another because of the oneness and interdependence of the world. No state in modern times can avoid involvement in global affairs. This involvement must be systematic and based on certain principles. In other words, states have to behave with one another in a particular manner. Framing of foreign policy is, therefore, an essential activity of a modern state. For a state without a foreign policy is like a rudderless ship that may drift aimlessly and be swept away by a storm of current events.

Foreign policy implies the external activity and behavior of states. Within a state the rule of law (called in some countries Municipal Law or Domestic Law) prevails, and those who break the

law are due to be punished. It is the substance of a nation's efforts to promote its interests vis-a-vis other nations. It has also been described as "a source of principles and practices that regulate the intercourse of a state with other states". Foreign policy may be aptly defined as the key element in the process by which a state translates its broadly conceived goals and interests into a concrete course of action to attain these objectives and its interests. Thus, foreign policy is a series of inputs and actions that a nation makes use of for influencing the behavior of other nations in the pursuit of its prescribed goals.

### **Internal Determinants**

Among the conditioning factors of foreign policy are the social-economic priorities of the current times and years to come, political tradition, domestic milieu, military strength, national character and geography, which has been one of the most potent factors influencing the formulation of foreign policy of some states. The foreign policy of Britain, for instance, in the past was centered on the principles of balance of power, supremacy on the seas and expansion of the empire. These aspects of its foreign policy were the natural offshoots of its geography. The strategic location of Britain (an island) helped it to rule over the waves both in terms of trade and naval supremacy for centuries. Similarly, the United States of America, being separated from the continents of Europe and Asia by a wide expanse of water, could follow an isolationist policy for a long time in the name of the Monroe Doctrine. Likewise, Russia's location, with no easy access to warm waters, impelled her to seek access first to the Baltic and then to the Black Sea and the Mediterranean Sea.

The geographical situation of Kyrgyzstan has also its peculiarities: it is a mountainous, landlocked country, which has a notable impact on its foreign policy conduct. The Kyrgyz Republic is successfully expanding its cooperation with neighboring and other friendly states, pushing its way toward the southern seas and inter-

national waters. It is making efforts to promote international cooperation to benefit the democratic reforms in the country.

In the case of Kyrgyzstan, no one can deny the legacy of humanity, brotherly relations with neighbors, tolerance, unity and cooperation among nations left by the "Great Manas." These form the basic principles of the present day foreign policy of the Kyrgyz Government. These principles and human values are internationally recognized through the United Nations resolution entitled: "Commemoration of the 1000<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Kyrgyz National Epic "MANAS"", adopted by the 49<sup>th</sup> session of its General Assembly.

Then, there is the national capacity, that implies military strength, technological, and economic development.

A foreign policy must compromise with national capacity if it is to succeed.

To illustrate, some countries' foreign policy had to reconcile with their medium power status after World War II. The Soviet expansion in the post - 1945 period in its turn can be explained only in terms of its superpower status resulting from the War. Likewise, abandonment of the superpower role by the Soviet Union since the end of 1980's was the culmination of the declining capacity of that great country.

The growing number and role of international and legal organizations, the mutual impact of technological advances on international relations and the political evolution of nation states are some of the major factors that impart an essentially dynamic character to the international milieu within which a state has to formulate its foreign policy.

Three elements combined from what is known as an external situation:

a) international organizations, such as the United Nations and other International Agencies and Institutions aiming at maintaining world order or preserving the status quo;

b) international public opinion;

c) relations of other states, particularly friendly ones. The foreign policy-makers have to take notice of the interests and positions of these states while formulating their policies.

The foreign policy objectives of any nation can be summed up in two words – national interest which is the key element in the foreign policy of a state. The main objective of any state in its relations with the outer world is to direct and influence these relations for its own maximum advantage. The formulation of foreign policy is the task of the ruling political body of a state, while the management of international relations and the implementation of foreign policy priorities are the tasks of diplomats.

The first attempt to simplify and codify diplomatic activities was made at the Congress of Vienna (after the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo) between September 1814 and June 1815. 216 representatives of European countries were present. The main objectives of the Congress were the restoration of feudal order of old dynasties in the states that had been previously conquered by Napoleon and the struggle against any revolutionary movement. A century-and-a-half later in 1961, 51 states signed the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations. It came into force on 24 April, 1964 and today, all the 185 members of the United Nations, Kyrgyzstan included, are its contracting parties. The Vienna Convention codifies state practice to a significant extent and covers almost all aspects of diplomatic activity. It is the most comprehensive instrument in this matter, an internationally recognized legal foundation for diplomatic intercourse of nations.

Diplomatic relations exist between two states when they have decided to conduct their bilateral relations through diplomatic missions established in each other's country. All independent states have the capacity to establish diplomatic relations, since each of them is a subject of International Law. A state which sends a mission is called a 'sending state', while the state which receives the mission is called a 'receiving state'. But diplomatic relations take place only if both states (the sending state and the receiving state) agree so in accordance with Article 2 of the Vienna



Convention: '.....the establishment of diplomatic relations between states and of permanent diplomatic missions take place by mutual consent'.

Recognition is a condition for the establishment of diplomatic relations. The main function of a diplomatic mission is to promote and develop friendly relations between the sending state and the receiving one. On the other hand, the non-establishment, withdrawal or reduction of a diplomatic mission may be the result of political, economic or purely practical reasons.

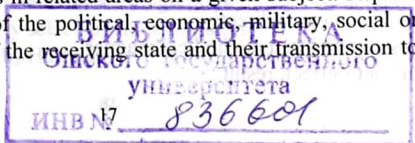
The functions performed by diplomatic missions are described by the Vienna Convention (Article 5), which provides that those of a diplomatic mission consist inter alia in:

- a) representing the sending state in the receiving state;
- b) protecting in the receiving state the interests of the sending state and of its nationals, within the limits permitted by international law;
- c) negotiating with the government of the receiving state;
- d) ascertaining by all lawful means conditions and developments in the receiving state, and reporting thereon to the government of the sending state;
- e) promoting friendly relations between the sending and the receiving states and developing their economic, cultural and scientific relations.

This enumeration of diplomatic functions in the receiving states is usually classified in the following main activities:

- a) external policy (bilateral, multilateral activity);
- b) domestic (internal) policy (government, parliament, parties, defense, youth, religion, trade unions);
- c) economic situation (industry, agriculture, budget, investment, banks, foreign trade, etc.);
- d) cultural issues (exchange of delegations, expositions, film festivals, etc.);

The functions of a diplomatic mission in a receiving state are realized by way of collecting and preparing written and codified information or reports in related areas on a given subject. Reports involve observation of the political, economic, military, social or cultural conditions of the receiving state and their transmission to the sending state.





Political reports focus on the political structures of the host state, the nature of its government, the political parties and the main political personalities of the country.

Economic reports consist of information on the economic conditions of the receiving state (for instance, growth rate, balance of payments, inflation, level of unemployment), the economic policy of the host state (conditions of foreign investment, for instance), or the existence of new markets.

Military reports may describe the strategic importance of the country, its military intentions, the importance of its military force, the nature of its equipment and the quality of its army.

Social and cultural reports involve, for instance, statistics, information about class structures, ethnic groups, religious, youth or sports and tourist activities, as well as promotion and development of friendly relations in general between both the states.

In the scope of its functions, the diplomatic mission has to respect the laws of the receiving state and not to interfere in the internal affairs of that state under Article 41-1 of the Vienna Convention. Likewise, the premises of the mission may not be used in any manner incompatible with its functions (Article 41-3).

Concretely, diplomats are not supposed to make public statements on the internal policy of the receiving state or to meddle with internal disputes. They should avoid any attitude prejudicial to the receiving state. In the case of interference, a diplomat may be declared 'persona non grata' (or non desirable), by the receiving state and required to leave the country immediately. This provision may be used any time and without giving reasons in accordance with the Vienna Convention (Article 9-1). It is exercised most often in the case of spying.

### **Exercise 1. Vocabulary.**

Find out the meanings of the following words or expressions in your native language, and use them in meaningful English sentences:

involvement - having a role to play

imply - mean indirectly

systematic - in a methodical manner

impact - effect, result

deliberately - intentionally

vis-à-vis - in relation to

human values - values like love and kindness, good will, peace

attain - to get

legacy - cultural and other values left behind by one generation

legal foundation - basis according to law

supremacy - being most powerful

authoritarian - dictatorial, totalitarian

status quo - the original position

determinant - factor influencing a matter

ideological - based on beliefs, especially political

codify - put into a regular definition

ascertain - find out that some fact is correct

enumeration - listing, numbering

inflation - state of economy in which there is less buying capacity

in the money

compatible - which agrees with, which conforms to

**Exercise 2.** Give synonyms for these words:

to make statements, to focus, to promote, to protect, external policy, milieu, attain, off-shoot, deliberately, ascertain

**Exercise 3.** Find out the difference in meaning of the following pairs of words, and use them in a meaningful context:

expanse, expense; adopt, adapt; access, excess; external, internal; inflation, deflation; meddle, middle.

**Exercise 4.** Give antonyms for these words:

to receive, to respect, to be important, immediately, external policy, bilateral, practical, natural, friendly, wide, concretely, inflation, authoritarian.

**Exercise 5.** Find the necessary word combinations which give the correct information:

1. Who has described a country's foreign policy 'as a systematic statement of deliberately selected national interests'?

a) Galbraith.

b) Hartman.

c) Norman Hill.

2. Which of the following countries followed the Monroe Doctrine for a long time?

- a) Britain.                      b) Russia.                      c) USA.

3. The United States of America gained superpower status in

- a) 1918.                      b) 1945.                      c) 1989.

4. The foreign policy objectives of any state can be summed up as

- a) national interest.   b) national capacity.   c) history and traditions.

**Exercise 6.** Write the gist or summary of the passage.

**Exercise 7.** Find the conjunctions like, and, so, because, therefore, which are used to join, or connect different parts of speech together. They show the relation between what the speaker or writer said before and what he or she will say next, e.g.,

Connector	Meaning	Use
therefore	1. for that reason	1. to give logical consequence
	2. consequently	2. to give a result
	3. because, since	3. to state the cause
	4. more, in addition to	4. to show or give an additional fact or reason.
	5. so, in this way	To spin out an argument
	6. by contrast	to show a contrast

**Exercise 8.** Explain the meaning of the terms

What does the term "persona non grata" mean?

**Exercise 9.** Remember the words with

- a) endings - -less, -ness   b) prefixes - pre   c) suffixes - ty

**Exercise 10.** Translate Paragraph 3 into your native languages.

**Exercise 11.** Fill in the chart with the main events from the text

Event	Date	Order
1. The USA withdraws from Vietnam	1975	1

**Exercise 12.** Write a brief dialogue about the functions performed by diplomatic missions as described in the Vienna Convention.

**Exercise 13.** Find diplomatic terms and translate them into your own language. If there is no direct correspondence, give the general meaning.

Example: isolationist policy, policy of remaining detached from the political conditions in other nations.

**Exercise 14.** Use prepositions of, by, to, in appropriately in the blanks below:

1. No state \_\_\_\_\_ modern times can avoid involvement in global affairs. 2. One may be swept away \_\_\_\_\_ a storm of current events. 3. The foreign policy of Britain \_\_\_\_\_ the past was centered \_\_\_\_\_ the principles of balance of power. 4. The United States of America is separated from the continents \_\_\_\_\_ Europe and Asia \_\_\_\_\_ a wide expanse of water. 5. National interest is the key element \_\_\_\_\_ the foreign policy \_\_\_\_\_ a state.

**Exercise 15.** Use the following words in their correct form (noun, adjective or adverb) in the blanks below: systematic, natural, transitional, easily, wide, strategic, diplomatic, friendly, economic.

1. This involvement must be \_\_\_\_\_ and based on certain principles. 2. Problem of \_\_\_\_\_ economy is followed in the country's foreign policy activities. 3. These aspects of its foreign policy were the \_\_\_\_\_ offshoots of its geography. 4. The \_\_\_\_\_ location of Britain helped it to rule over the waves. 5. Being separated from the continents of Europe and Asia by a \_\_\_\_\_ expanse of water, the USA followed an isolationist policy. 6. The Kyrgyz Republic is successfully moving southward, in cooperation with neighboring \_\_\_\_\_ states. 7. No country can \_\_\_\_\_ ignore or go against the pressure of the public opinion. 8. Diplomacy seeks to develop \_\_\_\_\_ relations between the sending state and the receiving state. 9. Promoting friendly relations between the sending state and developing their \_\_\_\_\_ cultural and scientific relations is the work of diplomats. 10. All independent states have the capacity to establish \_\_\_\_\_ relations.

**Exercise 16.** Give antonyms for these words:

to receive, to respect, to be important, immediately, external policy,

bilateral, practical, natural, friendly, wide, concretely, inflation, authoritarian.

**Exercise 17.** Discuss these topics with a partner

The need for Kyrgyzstan to develop diplomatic relations with many countries (cooperation in security, trade, education and science).

**Exercise 18.** Fill in the chart with information from the text

Diplomatic Mission	Its functions
	1. to represent one's state in the host state
	2.
	3.

**Exercise 19.** Make up a dialogue about the diplomatic relations of Kyrgyzstan with other countries today



## ROLE OF THE AMBASSADOR AND THE EMBASSY

No country maintains embassies (i.e., permanent missions on foreign soil) in every nation of the world. The superpowers maintain the largest number of overseas missions, followed by several other major states. Most nations maintain legations with the largest states, with immediate neighbors, or strategic partners. But every independent state joins the international community through its membership with the United Nations. However, most countries are too poor to maintain extensive diplomatic establishments. For instance, African governments function through their representatives in the Organization of African Unity and the UN. This is also true of Kyrgyzstan, which set up its embassies only in some countries of Europe, Asia, USA and the permanent mission to the UN.

Embassies overseas range in size from several hundred personnel in major world capitals to just a few individuals in smaller, less important nation-states. The Ambassador, who is responsible for the everyday working of the mission, heads embassy. Full-fledged embassies are staffed with foreign service officers, military personnel, and civil servants from economic, industrial, agricultural, commercial or consular offices. A considerable amount of work at an embassy is carried out by consular section whose functions include registering the birth, death, and marriages of citizens of the sending state residing in the host country; issuing, validating, and replacing passports; demanding the extradition of criminals claimed to be under the jurisdiction of the sending state; and generally providing protection to the person, property, and other interests of citizens of the sending state. Other routine activities of Ambassadors involve attending social and ceremonial affairs, such as luncheons, cocktail parties, ground-breaking ceremonies, and the like.

The role of diplomats can be broken down into several major categories.

First, diplomats perform important political and information-gathering functions. They monitor political developments, analyze media reports, stay in touch with important governmental and op-

position figures, and collect data on public opinion, economic, and security trends, which are analyzed and reported back to their home state. This important reporting function is described in greater detail in the following section.

Second, diplomats play an important role as representatives, acting on behalf of their sending state. They are expected to attend formal state functions, such as inaugurations, funerals of important leaders, and so on.

Third, diplomats represent the legal interests of their fellow citizens who are traveling or living in the country. They may also be empowered to enter into negotiations or to sign agreements.

Fourth, diplomats perform important economic functions. They attempt to identify opportunities for their nationals in the host country.

Finally, to attain these goals, diplomats and embassies must have a smooth administrative apparatus. Embassies are miniature bureaucracies, and as such, diplomats must have not only legal, political, and economic skills, but also a capacity for administration. A mission in a foreign country is classified as an embassy if the permanent Chief of Mission has the rank of Ambassador, and the diplomatic relations are established on the Ambassadorial level. Normally embassies consist of political, economic, cultural, consular and administrative sections staffed by members of the foreign service. Depending on need, specialized personnel are also employed from other departments and agencies. The case of the USA is illustrative.

The Ambassador of the US is the personal representative of the US President. He or she must represent the US policy to the host government and coordinate and integrate the activities of all US personnel in the host country (with the exception of military personnel under area command). The Ambassador is assisted in his duties by the country team, comprised of the heads of the various embassy departments. The Ambassador reports to the President and receives instructions through the Secretary of State.

In June 1985 there were 108 Americans employed in the Embassy and other US offices in Caracas, Venezuela, and the consulate in Maracaibo. By comparison, the US staff at the Embassy in London numbered 266, and in Brazzaville, People's Republic of

Congo, 21. Most of the Americans assigned to the mission in Venezuela were members of the Foreign Service. There were about thirty civilian and military employees of the Department of Defense.

**Exercise 1.** Explain further the meanings of these expressions, taken from the passage, in your native language and give your own sentences.

to maintain - to establish and run

superpowers - the greatest or most powerful nations like the USA and the former USSR

overseas - abroad

extensive - large, having many sections

ad hoc basis - for a particular purpose

personnel - staff, employees

dissemination - spread

validating - making legal and acceptable

extradition - sending back (a criminal) to his own country

ground - breaking ceremonies - ceremonies at which the construction of an important new building is begun

empowered - given power to do something

investment - putting money or capital in an enterprise or business

monitor - to observe, to watch over time

media reports - reports on the TV, radio, and in newspapers

apparatus - machinery for functioning

miniature - very small

bureaucracy - official process

identify opportunities - to find out where business could be done

staffed by - having personnel

coordinate - harmonize the activities of different sections, make the sections work in proper relationship to each other

comprising - consisting of

**Exercise 2.** Before reading the text you should find out

- facts you know about this text
- facts you are not sure of
- facts you want to know

**Exercise 3.** Find abstract nouns from the text and analyze them, if any.

For example : mission

**Exercise 4.** Make a diagram and complete it.

**Table N1**

Embassy	Its functions
	1.
	2.
	3.

**Table N2**

Ambassador	His or her functions
	1.
	2.
	3.

**Exercise 5.** Answer these questions based on the passage above:

- Which country today maintains the largest number of embassies abroad? Why?
- How do most African nations maintain embassies in other African countries?
- How many personnel normally work in US embassies in a major world capital?
- What type of personnel work in an embassy?
- What type of staff carry on most of the routine work of an embassy?
- Name the routine activities of an embassy.
- What is the role of diplomats?



8. What work is performed by consular officers?
9. What type of reporting is done by diplomats?
10. Name four skills that a diplomat must have.

**Exercise 6. Word Building.** Give your own examples using these words

consul (noun) - diplomat in charge of consular (visa, passport, border control, luggage issues and the like) relations for his country abroad. In some states a Consul is also in charge of trade

consular (adj.) - of a consul

Consulate (noun) - a mission headed by a consul

to establish (verb) - to set up, to find, to open (a mission)

establishment (noun) - a mission

to represent (verb) - stand for someone, to act on someone's behalf

representative (noun) - person who represents his country or company

commerce - commercial

agriculture - agricultural

inauguration - inaugural

law - legal

**Exercise 7. Make meaningful sentences of your own from these phrases**

on foreign soil

poor to maintain

range in size

are staffed with

carried out by

broken down into

stay in touch with

enter into negotiations

assign to

by comparison

**Exercise 8.** Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with appropriate forms of words in brackets.

1. In some states the \_\_\_\_\_ is in charge of the \_\_\_\_\_ relations between his nation and the host country (consul, commerce)
2. The Ambassador was present at the \_\_\_\_\_ function (inauguration)
3. Kyrgyzstan has made progress in \_\_\_\_\_ (agriculture)
4. The embassy of India in Bishkek is a small \_\_\_\_\_ (establish) with 30 personnel
5. He is in charge of \_\_\_\_\_ affairs (law)

## GRAMMAR

### THE DEFINITE ARTICLE 'THE'.

**The definite article 'the' is used to denote:**

1. a particular organization by name: The United States, The United Nations, The Organization of African Unity

2. a particular person, group or activity as different from others; the superpowers (USA and USSR), the role of ambassadors (not of the other officials), the property of citizens of the sending state (not of the host state)

3. The superlative or most: the largest number of missions, the greatest person

4. The unique bodies of the Universe: The Sun, The Moon, The Earth, The Sky

5. Names of some cities and countries: The Hague, The Netherlands

**Exercise 9.** Fill in the blanks with the definite articles if necessary:

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ambassador is \_\_\_\_\_ Head of his Mission abroad.

He represents \_\_\_\_\_ head of \_\_\_\_\_ state he comes from.

He has \_\_\_\_\_ a large staff working under him.

He is responsible for establishing \_\_\_\_\_ good relations between his nation and \_\_\_\_\_ host nation.

## THE INDEFINITE ARTICLE 'A' AND 'AN'

The indefinite article 'a' denotes a single thing or person and does not refer to any particular object or person. Before words beginning with a vowel "a" is converted into "an". E.g. an embassy. In English nouns are divided into countable and uncountable nouns. Uncountable nouns are used without any articles, if it is mentioned for the first time. If we speak about definite uncountable nouns with the definite situation, definite article may be used.

**Exercise 10.** Fill in the blanks below with *a, an, the* where necessary;

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Ambassador has \_\_\_\_\_ most important role to play in \_\_\_\_\_ embassy. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ personnel working in his embassy are responsible to him for their activities. 3. \_\_\_\_\_ embassy may have some local staff. 4. They are responsible for \_\_\_\_\_ routine activities of embassy.

**Exercise 11.** Match parts of sentences in Columns A-B to make full meaningful sentences:

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
Most countries have	very poor to have large
The largest number of foreign missions	diplomatic missions
Many countries are	embassies in some foreign countries
Consular officers	intelligence officers to
Missions abroad	are held by the USA
The National Security	agency supplies
perform important	functions like
improving trade	Relations

**Exercise 12.** Make a table of the specific functions of various personnel working in an embassy.

Personnel	Functions
Ambassador	to head the mission
Local officers	

**Exercise 13.** What is the full form of the following abbreviations?  
USIA, CIA, NSA, OAU, UN.

**Exercise 14.** Find the meaning of the following words. If necessary, look up the meanings in dictionary:

cratia ( from 'Greek' meaning 'to rule')

bureaucracy - people or agencies one has to visit to get something done officially, for example, to get a passport

autocracy, aristocracy, theocracy, plutocracy.

extra - over and above, beyond.

extradition - send out of the country to one's own country, like a criminal.

extravagant, extracurricular, extramarital, extraterritorial.

**Exercise 15.** Translate into your native language the last paragraph beginning with the sentence 'The ambassador is the personal representative ... through the Secretary of State'.

**Exercise 16.** Answer these questions

1. Do the USA and India have embassies in Kyrgyzstan, and vice versa? 2. What do you know of their mutual activities to improve friendly relations?

**Exercise 17.** Write a dialogue based on the passage.

**Exercise 18.** Fill in the chart according to the last paragraph.

US Mission in	Staff Strength
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.

**Exercise 19.** Which of the terms did you know before and which have you learnt by studying this text. Fill in Box A and Box B.

Box A	Box B
1.	1.
2.	2.
3.	3.
4.	4.



## TRAINING FOR THE NEW DIPLOMACY

Recently our planet has been the scene of paramount evolution in its structure. This has deeply altered the general landscape of our world since the end of the Second World War. Several trends are working, in a convergent way, to raise a new international order. We are still at its threshold, in what is described as a transitional period separating two historical eras.

Technological innovations, especially in the spheres of information, communication and computer sciences were the first to catch the world's attention due to their tangible impact. Similarly, the collapse of the Soviet Union and its satellite camp has had a tremendous effect on international relations.

The technological and international political evolution has enhanced the efficiency of a third trend, the trend of capitalism to expand and to develop, overcoming its contradictions, showing an extraordinary capacity for flexibility and dynamism. So the fall of the state mode of production in vast areas of the globe is offering a new zone for its wide extensive expansion. Many new things have emerged and many things have changed during a relatively short period of time. There is a call for the advent of a New International Order.

If we agree with the motives of a new diplomacy, we have to expect in the same way the necessity for providing a new type of diplomatic activity. The School of Diplomacy at the International University of Kyrgyzstan is forming young diplomatic personnel to carry out such activities. They are:

1. To train diplomatic agents in practical skills in the field of diplomatic work, chiefly training courses held for national and foreign diplomats.
2. To follow up the scientific thought and development connected with foreign policy and international affairs, through lectures included in the curriculum in addition to round tables, seminars and debates.

3. To serve national foreign policy diplomats and to provide coordination among the various agents in charge of national sectors abroad. Diplomats today know the general principles of social sciences related to their career, but lack practical skills.

4. To train in diplomatic personnel to draft different kinds of diplomatic correspondence, reports, notes, and memoirs, etc.

5. To facilitate direct contacts between trainees and their foreign colleagues by organizing training visits abroad and visits of foreign delegations to Kyrgyzstan.

6. To train them in negotiations and debates by simulation and participation in seminars.

7. To consolidate capabilities in foreign languages without neglecting the national language.

8. To initiate personnel into various practical protocol regulations.

9. To acquaint them with administrative, financial, consular and security affairs.

10. To train on cipher equipment.

It is obvious that these tasks are not sufficient for providing diplomats of today and the future with the requirements to cope with the great transformations taking place in the world. Therefore, the curriculum should include in addition to what is mentioned above the following three:

### **Communication**

Since communication in its general meaning - as receiving and sending of information - represents the lifeblood of diplomacy, it is clear that diplomatic performance will be affected negatively if diplomacy remains for a long time deprived of technological innovations, which have modified communication possibilities. Capability to manage communication devices with utmost speed and accuracy has become the decisive weapon in addressing the following challenges successfully.

Permanent communication handling requires of diplomats, notably the following: cognizance of the principles and the basis of today's communication systems.

Direct knowledge of present and future infrastructure equipment linking headquarters to the missions abroad .

Serious and intensive training in using various communication tools and devices like computer writing , programming, storage, working on the INTERNET and E-mail, training in laying out a home page providing foreign countries with permanent information on Kyrgyzstan, or other home country.

Awareness of the risks of illegal access to confidential data and information regarding updating security instructions. Initiation to computer viruses.

In our age of information technology, the media, as managed by giant world corporations is not solely the transmission of news of events, but also the making of events.

### **Information**

Acquaintance with the communication world must not be confined only to the transfer and reception of information but must include mass media; dealing with which cannot longer be disregarded or underestimated. Media corporations are utilizing the advantages of breath - taking speed and speaking images provided by high technologies for sophisticated and accurate ways of news manipulation. Daily we have opportunities to observe the uneven handling of events by the world media. Undoubtedly the possibility or inevitability of even deliberate distortion has been enhanced by new technologies , for example, digitized photography by which manipulation of pictures become easier and undetectable.

Junior diplomats need to be clearly aware of such a situation. They must be trained to deal with the modern media since they would have to face it during their careers. It is necessary to make them familiar with the writing press, radio, television interviews , to equip them with the required capabilities for quick and flexible behavior and choice of words both in national and foreign languages.

## **Multilateralism**

Diplomacy as it is known, rests on two pillars which imply bilateralism and multilateralism. Recent evolutionary changes have given particular emphasis to the second factor.

There is, on the one hand, a trend which is accentuating the importance of multilateral diplomacy reflecting the phenomenon of globalization. This is obvious in the way in which economic issues are perceived nowadays, not only in the field of development - as it has been from the beginning but also in respect of issues related to trade liberalization, mode of accounting costs, materials and goods and rationality of economic appraisal.

Interest in multilateralism is confirmed more by the way in which the new and grave social problems of the world are posed. All of them require an international or a transnational approach: narcotics traffic, the environment, pollution, climate, new forms of organized crimes, urbanization, migration movements, terrorism, new contagious diseases (AIDS, "mad cow").

Besides, we have to point out the activity of diplomats at the level of thinking and scientific research and contribution. It is time to highlight this role in comparison to what academic institutes of diplomacy are doing in this field. In the study of diplomacy another important point is a so called "Developmental diplomacy".

### **Scientific contribution**

We have already pointed out the activity of the diplomatic schools at the level of thinking and scientific research. It is time to highlight the specificity of this role in comparison to what other academic institutions are doing in this field.

One may consider a methodology as beneficial to scientific purpose, especially at the present time, when it is characterized by the lack of backwardness of hackneyed theories in all social sciences and their inability to cope with a flood of high speed material developments and changes. Many concepts need to be more deeply elaborated and updated, in order to keep their contents abreast of the ongoing changes.



## **Development**

We are talking a lot about Development and "Developmental diplomacy" in our country and in others which are aspiring to achieve development.

What is then our concept of development? What does this concept of development coincide with? And what is the role that diplomacy is called on to play in the service of Development?

Investment is another pivot. Diplomats have to know how the question of investment is tackled: the attractive factors and the impediments, and the global identification of investment sources. It is advisable in respect to the economic role of diplomacy not to accept an opinion that some are advocating which can be summed up as the claim that this role should go to the private sector, in accordance with the wave of privatization which is now in vogue.

Many great changes have taken place in the past few years, such as the renewed interest in the development issue, the fall of the state mode of production, growth rate increase in East Asia and other countries. It is essential to know the effects of all these transformations on the traditional classification of countries.

We observe that the state is no longer a unique international actor as other actors have appeared. Diplomatic trainees must be aware of all these.

International Non-Governmental Organizations can also be considered as new international actors, especially those which are working in the human rights and in environmental fields. In the light of the above development, the structure of international organizations is changing accordingly. A new stage for the reform and renewal of world organizations is emerging.

### **Reorganizing the economic sector**

There is in this field, a real need for the reorganization and coordination with the international financial institutions. But in the name of these considerations, attempts are made to deflect the United Nations from its developmental mission and transform it into a political playing field for developed nations.

**Exercise 1.** Give the meanings in your native languages and use the words in English sentences. Vocabulary (words and word combinations)

threshold - the doorway, beginning

diplomatic agent - one who represents his nation abroad  
in the curriculum - course syllabus, group of courses, or overall set  
of academic requirements.  
training in drafting - writing of reports, letters, etc.  
practical skills - skills for real life work  
consolidation of capabilities - strengthening of talent or skills  
negotiations - attempts to resolve issues by discussion  
debates by simulation - practice in real - life discussion methods  
to neglect - not to care for  
real life occasions - situations that arise while working everyday  
consular affairs - the issues for which a consul is responsible  
the lifeblood - the most important factors  
technological innovations - discoveries and inventions in scientific  
equipment  
media corporations - companies dealing with TV and radio, news-  
paper and magazines.  
trade liberalization - freedom or relaxation in trade regulations  
transitional approach - methods applied for a period of change  
pivot - the main support, the center on which something turns one  
way or another.

**Exercise 2.** State the:

- (a) facts you knew about the topic before reading it
- (b) facts you are still not sure of
- (c) facts you still want to know

**Exercise 3.** List the words with the

- (a) prefixes "re"
- (b) suffixes "-al, -ic, -tion, -ties, -sion"

**Exercise 4.** Make adjectives from these nouns and use them in  
meaningful sentences:

- expand - expansive
- curriculum -
- debate -

accuracy -

pivot -

**Exercise 5.** Analyze five sentences from the passage and find the subjects, predicates, and the objects of the sentences.

**Example:** Recently our planet - (Subject), has been the scene of paramount evolution in its structure - (Predicate), paramount evolution - (Object).

**Exercise 6.** Find the verbs which are almost never used in Present Continuous Tense and use them in sentences. For example hope, think, like, believe. These are "cognitive" verbs and denote feelings.

**Exercise 7.** Fill in the chart below:

Facts	Opinions
1. Collapse of the Soviet Union	1. The Cold War was ended
2.	2.

**Exercise 8.** Correct the wrong statements.

1. Diplomatic training usually is comprised of theoretical training at work. 2: Junior diplomats are those, who failed in the competitive examinations. 3. Diplomats must consolidate capabilities only in their own languages. 4. Receiving and sending information is a waste of energy for diplomats. Diplomats needn't know how to use various communication tools and devices.

**Exercise 9.** Give derivatives of these words and use them in sentences.

communication -to communicate.

hand- handling

to instruct-

to initiate-

to correspond-

to neglect-

accuracy-

**Exercise 10.** Find the words from the passage that are closest in meaning to the following words and combinations. Example: change - alter

to be important-  
capability-  
developing countries-  
joint programs-  
undoubtedly-  
handling-  
doorway -  
fields-

**Exercise 11.** Ask the Narcotics Department by fax for information on drug traffickers in Kyrgyzstan and other Central Asian countries and what preventive measure are being taken.

**Exercise 12.** Find conjunctions like "and, so, but" in the text and explain their meanings.

**Exercise 13.** Reformulate the text answering these questions

1. Why have some people begun to speak about a "Diplomacy for the XXI-st century" or a "Diplomacy in transition"?
2. What are the main activities of diplomats?
3. What kind of general principles should the diplomat possess?
4. What is the economic role of diplomacy?
5. Who are the international actors?

**Exercise 14.** Work in pairs and discuss these topics.

1. Narcotics traffic in our country.
2. Terrorism and the World.
3. Savage urbanization.
4. Migration movements.
5. A better curriculum for training diplomats.
6. New forms of organized crime.
7. New contagious diseases.

**Exercise 15.** Translate the last paragraph from the text into Russian and retell the main idea.



**Exercise 16.** Give the three forms of the following verbs, to prolong, to get, to carry, to consolidate, to affect.

**Exercise 17.** Give antonyms for:

evolution

(optimism-) excess

practical -

to be updated -

giant -

to focus -

**Exercise 18.** Analyze and paraphrase the terms from the text.

International Non-Governmental Organization-

world economic figures-

transitional action-

developmental diplomacy -

**Exercise 19.** Write brief notes on: (based on the text)

(a) Multilateralism

(b) Cultural relations of different countries

(c) Inter-ethnic conflicts in different countries, if there are any.

**Exercise 20.** Fill in the table below:

School of Diplomacy	Its activities (Brief)
	1. To train diplomats in practical skills.
	2.
	3.
	4.

**Exercise 21.** Make up a dialogue about the text.

## REFLECTIONS ON THE HISTORY OF KYRGYZ DIPLOMACY

Ever since Man began to travel the globe and to trade with other countries, nations have sent to each other their special envoys to represent their interests, to negotiate problems and relations, and to put forward to their governors proposals in tune with their national priorities. Practically speaking, such envoys were and are officials in charge of diplomatic activity.

Encyclopedic and diplomatic sources suggest that diplomacy is a non-military political means of foreign policy implementation under given circumstances and problems. It also implies the official activity of Heads of State and Government, Foreign Ministers, Agencies of Foreign Affairs, overseas diplomatic missions, delegations at International Conferences and the like pursuing the State's and its citizens' rights and interests abroad.

Diplomacy denotes abilities to conduct negotiations in order to prevent, normalize or pacify international (bilateral) conflicts, to seek compromise a mutually (overall) acceptable solution and to secure creditable grounds to further amplify and diversify cooperation.

Hence, diplomacy as a social phenomenon is inseparably linked to a nation's statehood as the political backbone of an organized human society. In the case of the Kyrgyz Nation, and the roots of its diplomacy, one has to bear in mind some general and specific peculiarities.

Never before did the diplomatic activity of Kyrgyzstan acquire the dimensions and scale it achieves nowadays, after the "cold war", the Soviet system and the communist ideology disappeared, and a democratic, sovereign and independent Kyrgyz Republic came into being. That does not mean, however, that the Kyrgyz people throughout previous centuries, nomad though they had been, were entirely deprived of political and diplomatic renown. It's not useless, then, to cast a glance in retrospect at the Kyrgyz people from this particular point of view.

Three tentative historic epochs can be indicated, whereby the social development and formation of the ethnicity of the Kyrgyz people are traced:

1. from ancient times up to the beginning of the XX-th century,
2. all through the 80-s of the XX-th century and
3. the current 90-s

Scientific research works and archive records suggest that the first written evidence of the Kyrgyz appeared in the second millenium B.C., in the Chinese chronicles. A large number of ethnic groups who lived over the vast areas of Southern Siberia and Central Asia participated in the formation of the Kyrgyz people.

Between the IV-th and the I-st centuries B.C. the Kyrgyz formed a strong community among other ethnic groups, but were forced to leave the local rule and move to the Enesai river area, (Siberia), where they established their own State - the Kyrgyz Kaganat (Khanate), which existed from the VI- th to the XIII-th century. Respect and esteem which the Kyrgyz enjoyed on the part of Chinese, Arabs, Persians is historically written in the Chinese sources. These peoples interacted with the Kyrgyz Kaganat by the so-called Kyrgyz branch of the Great Silk Road, for Kyrgyz Kaganat possessed an extensive administrative service, a good army and professional diplomacy. In a word, this Kaganat became the center of consolidation of the Kyrgyz people and of the formation of their culture.

This period of time was also the period of trading with the peoples of China, Tibet, Central and Middle Asia, and also the period of conquests. After the victory over the Uigur Khanate around the X-th century, the Kyrgyz entered the Tian-Shan Mountains territory to settle down, whereon various tribes of Turkic origin emerged and disappeared. Their common capital - Suyab, renamed Balasagun in the X-th century, on the outskirts of Tokmok city, persisted. From among numerous Turkish tribes, the Kyrgyz managed to preserve their ethnic independence and become a center of attraction for other ethnic tribes. Muslim, Buddhist, and Christian merchants and missionaries, poets and bards found shelter with the

Kyrgyz, in the capital Balasagun. Diplomats from Byzantia, Persia, India, China, and Arab countries, who traveled along the Great Silk Road, met and negotiated here.

By the XVI-th century the final stage of the Kyrgyz nation was formalized.

Notwithstanding hard times and the historic-geographic itinerary of the Kyrgyz Nation, the contemporaries can point out some figures who promoted and protected its unity and strove for prosperity. Among these glimpses of dignity and pride appear Tagai Biy, Ormon Khan, Alymbek Datka, Kurmanjan Datka and others. Though they were deprived of professional, political and diplomatic training they skillfully and diplomatically attended their challenges, guided by their natural gifts and oriental wisdom.

Towards the end of the XIX-th century, in 1855-1876 a political process of joining the Kyrgyz people to Russia developed. Though it was an important political event for the future history of the Kyrgyz Nation, it did not bring about full scale diplomatic activity. Moreover, a nationalist anti-Russian revolt came in 1916, to be suppressed by the Tsarist army.

By the 1920-s of the current epoch, several years after the Soviet power came, an entirely new process of statehood emerged, in the aftermath of which the Kyrgyz Nation experienced the status of an Autonomous Region, Autonomous Republic, and finally a Soviet Republic (1936).

The Constitution of the USSR envisaged a free and independent approach of the former Soviet Republics to their foreign policy objectives, up to establishing their own diplomatic relations with other countries. But it never happened. They gained genuine independence and sovereignty or created their own statehood only by way of political institutionalization at the very start of the 1990-s. It was the time when they themselves independently started real diplomatic activity.

The most substantial legal premises in this regard are: the Declaration on State Sovereignty on December 15, 1990 and the proclamation of National Independence of Kyrgyzstan on August



31, 1991. These two important political documents laid down the necessary grounds for external recognition of Kyrgyzstan and establishment of diplomatic relations. Some 150 foreign states recognized independent Kyrgyzstan practically immediately after its independence was proclaimed.

Establishment of diplomatic relations of other states with the Kyrgyz Republic began in December 1991, the Turkish Republic being the first one - December 24, followed by Australia - December 26, and the USA - December 27.

Most countries - 58, normalized their diplomatic relations with Kyrgyzstan in 1992, 22 states did it in 1993, then 2 states - in 1994, 4 - in 1995, 5 - in 1996 and 1 - in 1997. Officially 95 countries of the world today have developed diplomatic relations with this Nation, within the framework of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, bilateral Agreements and other legal documents.

Several countries established their Embassies in Bishkek, the capital of the Republic. These are listed below:

1. United States of America
2. Federal Republic of Germany
3. Republic of India
4. Islamic Republic of Iran
5. People's Republic of China
6. Islamic Republic of Pakistan
7. Turkish Republic
8. Republic of Kazakhstan
9. Russian Federation
10. Republic of Belarus (mission)
11. Republic of Uzbekistan

A great number of countries accredited their Ambassadors to Kyrgyzstan on a non-resident status, with their residence in other capitals - Moscow, Tashkent, Almaty, Ankara.

Besides, dozens of international organizations and agencies opened their offices in Bishkek to develop cooperation on an inter-

national basis, which is of great importance to the Kyrgyz transitional economy.

Simultaneously the Kyrgyz Government started setting up its diplomatic missions abroad. It was the natural act of an independent state aimed at integration into the world community to learn their international experience. Thus, the Kyrgyz Republic began implementing its constitutional right and international obligations as a subject of international law.

Kyrgyz embassies have placed the country's missions in the following countries: the USA, Great Britain, Germany, Belgium, Austria, Switzerland, Turkey, Iran, India, China, Malaysia, as well as in Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan.

Several Kyrgyz ambassadors are simultaneously accredited to neighboring countries on a non-resident status.

One of the first Kyrgyz diplomatic missions abroad was the Permanent Mission to the United Nations, opened on March 2, 1992. Besides, a Consulate General of the Kyrgyz Republic functions in Istanbul to attend to the needs of Kyrgyz officials and other delegations and groups of people while traveling to and from Europe and elsewhere.

Kyrgyz embassies abroad, due to the urgent problems of the country's economic and social predicament and in the national interests, focus their efforts on creating a favorable political and business -like environment in the receiving states. The same objectives are set forth in the diplomatic intercourse the Kyrgyz Government has with the diplomatic corps in Bishkek. As a follow up of such activities, a bilateral legal infrastructure is created to promote fruitful political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural cooperation between states.

Since 1991, the year independence was proclaimed, Kyrgyzstan has signed hundreds and hundreds of all sorts of legal documents with foreign countries.

Among the States with which most bilateral agreements have been reached are those from the CIS countries, namely - the Rus-

sian Federation, Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Ukraine, Azerbaijan and others. A considerable number of agreements were also signed with Turkey, Iran, China, as well as with the FRG, India and others.

Some one hundred and fifty of these have been ratified in a timely fashion by the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic.

The efficient fulfillment of treaties and agreements is a good premise for the success of the nation's democratic endeavor.

A Kyrgyz Ambassador is also posted as Permanent representative to the United Nations Organizations at Geneva.

A profile of Kyrgyz ambassadors shows the positions usually held during the careers of diplomats.



## **Mr. Ishenbai**

### **Abdurazakov,**

a Kyrgyz by origin, was born on August 12, 1937 in Cholpon Ata town, Issyk-Kul region. In 1959 he graduated from Moscow State Economic Institute, engineering economy profile. After graduation till 1962 he worked as an engineer to the Gosplan (State Planning Committee of the then Kyrgyz SSR). In 1962-1964 he is a post graduate with the Institute of the Economy, USSR Academy of Sciences, being employed

afterwards as junior scientific assistant with the Academy of Sciences of Kyrgyzstan in 1964 and as an Administrating officer in charge of science and education institutions of the Kyrgyz Communist Party Central Committee. Since 1967 till 1970 Mr. I. Abdurazakov studied at the Higher Diplomatic School, now-Diplomatic Academy under the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow. He is posted as third secretary with the Soviet Embassy in Japan (1971-1975) consul with the USSR Consulate General in Sapporo (1975-1978), councilor to the Second Far East Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Moscow (1978-1981), councilor to the Soviet Embassy in Japan (1981-1986), Head of Department of Japan in the USSR Foreign Ministry (1986-1990).

After the training courses for High Ranking diplomats under the Diplomatic Academy Mr. I Abdurasakov is posted as Consul General of the USSR, later of the Russian Federation in Sapporo.

In 1994-1996 he is Consultant Expert at the President's Administration, Adviser to the president of the Kyrgyz Republic, since 1996- state Secretary of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Mr. I. Abdurasakov is Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, speaks Japanese and English, is awarded with Certificate of the former Russian Soviet Federal Republic and Certificate of Honor of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Married: has two sons and two daughters.



## **Mr. Djumakadyr Atabekov,**

Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, served as Kyrgyzstan's first Permanent Representative to the United Nations, New York since 1992. Prior to this appointment, Mr.Dj. Atabekov was his country's Deputy Foreign Minister.

From 1971 to 1990 he worked in the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs and had diplomatic postings: in Uruguay from 1985 to 1989; Cape Verde from 1979 to 1982; Guinea-Bissau from 1977 to 1979; and Cuba from 1971 to 1975. Mr.Dj. Atabekov participated in the work of the forty fifth UN General Assembly session in 1990 and in a number of International Conferences: in Nicaragua, Cartagena (Columbia), Paris, Copenhagen. As head of the Kyrgyz delegation Mr.Dj. Atabekov held intergovernmental talks in Kabul, Afghanistan in 1991.

His diplomatic career began in 1968 as General Secretary ad interim at the Foreign Ministry of the Soviet Kyrgyzstan, after he graduated from the Higher Diplomatic school, now Diplomatic Academy, Moscow. Following the Kyrgyz State University in 1962-



1968 Mr. Dj. Atabekov worked as Chief of the Foreign Languages Board at Przhevalsk Pedagogical Institute, today Karakol.

On returning to Bishkek from the USA in 1994, Mr. Dj. Atabekov served as Advisor in the President's Administration and from January 1999 as head of the Department of International Relationship in the Office of the Prime Minister of Kyrgyzstan. Since 1999 to 2000 he was posted as the Charge d'Affairs of Kyrgyzstan to India.

He has done some researches on International Politics, Diplomacy, Education and gives lectures on them at various Kyrgyz Universities. He is awarded the Certificate of Honor of the Kyrgyz Republic and is professor with the International University of Kyrgyzstan. Mr Dj. Atabekov speaks fluent English, Spanish and Portuguese.

Born on 4 August 1937 in Ivanovka village in the Issyk-Ata region, Mr. Dj. Atabekov is married and has two adult children.



## **Mr. Muratbek Imanaliev**

A kyrgyz by origin was born on 25 February 1956 in Bishkek (Frunze). He graduated from the Higher Institute of Asia and Africa countries under MGU(1973-78). After graduation he was a post graduate student of the Leningrad department Oriental Institute Academy of Science (1978-1982) and got his scientific degree "candidate of historical science". His diplomatic career began as the second secretary

press information group Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kyrgyz SSR.

1988-1989 Head of Protocol-Council Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kyrgyz Republic.

1989-1990 Head of Consul Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs Kyrgyz Republic.

1991-1992 Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic.

1993-1996 Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic.

1996-1997 Head of International Department, President's Administration of the Kyrgyz Republic.

1997 present day Minister of Foreign Affairs

Married, has two children, has diplomatic rank Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic. He speaks fluent English and Chinese.



## Mr. Raat Isakov

is an experienced diplomat, who served nearly thirty years with the Soviet, later Russian diplomatic missions in various foreign countries.

Prior to diplomatic activity, Mr. R. Isakov, born in the Kyrgyz village of Octiabrskoe of the then Ivanovka District on May, 1937, successfully received secondary education in 1954, and graduated from the Moscow Bauman Higher Technical College in 1960.

Upon graduating from the College he is sent to the former Frunze plant of physical equipment, where he worked as an engineer, then senior engineer up to 1965.

The same year Mr. R. Isakov is appointed as an expert with the Kyrgyz Republic Council of Ministers, to be transferred later to the Central Committee of the Kyrgyz Communist Party.

In 1971 Mr. R. Isakov is recommended to train in the Moscow Higher Diplomatic School of the Soviet Foreign Ministry (today - Diplomatic Academy), which he graduates from in 1974.

Hence, Mr. R. Isakov's diplomatic appointments were with the Embassies and Consulates General of the USSR and Russia in: Algeria - 1974-1979, People's Republic of Congo - 1982-1986, Republic of Djibuti - 1991-1994, France (Strasbourg) - 1997-1999.

In between the employment in the Embassies and Consulates General Mr. R. Isakov served as consular and senior consular in the Soviet later Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Mr. R. Isakoy has a diplomatic rank of Consular first grade with the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs, speaks French and English. He is married and has two adult children.

### **Mr. Nurgazy Kemelbaev**

was educated at the Kyrgyz State University, Faculty of Foreign Languages, and graduated from the Diplomatic Academy of the Foreign Ministry, USSR, Moscow. He entered the diplomatic services in 1974, serving in Asian, African and Eurasian countries as Vice – consul at the Consulate General of the USSR in Calcutta, and the Director of the Cultural Center of the Soviet Union in India (India 1974-



78.) (1982-86, Nigeria) head of the USSR Consulate in Adjaokuta 1990-92, then as the Head of the Consulate of the Russian Federation), as Chief Consul of the Kyrgyz Foreign Ministry.

(1978-80) (1986-90), then counselor of the Embassy of the Kyrgyz Republic in Turkish Republic(1993-94).

He was the first translator of Robert Burn's poems from English into Kyrgyz, some short stories of English and American writers. He has several publications on India and Soviet-Indian relations and is the co –author of the translation of the great ancient Indian epic "Mahabharata", with the preface of A.Akaev, President of the Kyrgyz Republic.

Nowadays Mr. N. Kemelbaev is the rector of the Diplomatic Academy of the Foreign Ministry of the Kyrgyz Republic. He is the member of the Consul of the International Association "Rukhanyat"

He has the diplomatic rank of Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic, and speaks English, Turkish and Bengali languages.



## Mr. Marat Saralinov

born in 1941 in Frunze (Bishkek) graduated from the Kyrgyz State University in 1963 and in 1974 he graduated from the Diplomatic Academy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the USSR. Hence till 1994 he served with the Soviet Diplomatic missions in a number of African countries and with the Kyrgyz Government as is indicated below:

1969-1972 Secretary-general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic.

1974-1976 Vice-council of the

Consulate General of the USSR to Alexandria, the Arab Republic of Egypt

1976-1981 The first Secretary of the Embassy of the USSR to the Arab Republic of Egypt

1981-1984 Vice president of the Kyrgyz Association for the Friendship with the foreign countries.

1984-1986 Chief counselor of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Soviet Socialist Republic.

1986-1990 Consul of the USSR to the Federal Republic of Nigeria

1991-1993 First deputy Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kyrgyz Republic

1993-1994 General consul of the Kyrgyz Republic to Hong-Kong

1994-1996 Consultant-expert on International Affairs to the Presidency of the Kyrgyz Republic

1996- Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kyrgyz Republic to the People's republic China.

Mr M. Saralinov speaks English, French, Russian.

He is awarded with the Certificate of Honor of the Kyrgyz Republic



**Exercise 1.** Give the native language equivalents of the following words and word combinations and use them in meaningful sentences.

- to present something
- to send special envoys
- to put forward to the Governors
- to negotiate problems and relations
- be officials in charge of diplomatic activity
- normalize conflicts
- seek compromise
- cast a glance in retrospect at
- to conduct negotiations
- active records
- be historically proven
- become a center of attraction for
- independent approach
- be proclaimed
- develop diplomatic relations
- integration into the world community
- implement rights and obligations
- focus the efforts on something
- be ratified by
- be accredited on a non-resident status

**Exercise 2.** Give synonyms of these words

- to suggest
- to indicate
- to exist
- grounds
- to promote cooperation
- mutually
- to be of great importance

**Exercise 3.** Give antonyms for these words

- to open
- natural

bilateral  
to succeed  
specific  
resident status  
important  
dependence  
to appear

**Exercise 4.** Find words from the text with the prefixes "inter",  
"pro",  
Eg: international-adj, interrelation-n, interrelate-v, inter-  
course-n.

**Exercise 5.** What do the terms "bilateral legal infrastructure", "cold war", "overseas diplomatic missions" mean, explain the meanings in English

**Exercise 6.** Fill in the blanks with the necessary words from the list below: **evidence, to conduct, developed, source**

1. Diplomacy is the art of abilities ... negotiations to further amplify and diversify cooperation between countries  
2. Archive records show that first written ... of the Kyrgyz people appeared in the second millenium B.C. in the Chinese chronicles.  
3. Towards the XVI-th century, in 1855-1876 a political process of joining the Kyrgyz people to Russia ...

**Exercise 7.** Before reading the text you should find out

- a) facts you know about the topic
- b) facts you are not sure of
- c) facts you want to know

**Exercise 8.** Choose the correct answer from the information given:

1. Diplomacy is a ... of foreign policy.

- a) political means
- b) military political means
- c) non-military political means

2. Scientific research works and archive records show that first written evidence of the Kyrgyz appeared

- a) in the first millenium
- b) in the second millenium B.C. in the Chinese chronicles
- c) in the first millenium B.C.

3. The Kyrgyz formed a strong community among other ethnic groups.

- a) between the IV-th and the 1<sup>st</sup> centuries B.C.
- b) between the V-th and VIII-th centuries
- c) in 1855 and 1876

4. The Kyrgyz Kaganat by the so called Kyrgyz branch of the Great Silk Road became .....

- a) the center of consolidation
- b) the subject of International Law
- c) the richest country in the area

5. One of the first diplomatic missions from Kyrgyzstan was ...

- a) in Japan
- b) in Afghanistan
- c) the permanent Mission to the UN, 1992 in March.

6. Kyrgyz Embassies operating to date are in the following countries

- a) Austria, Switzerland, Germany, Belgium, China:
- b) Africa, Canada
- c) Wales, Scotland

7. Some ... treaties have been ratified by the Jogorku Kenesh (Parliament) of the Kyrgyz Republic

- a) eighty (80)
- b) one hundred fifty (150)
- c) three hundred (300)

8.....countries recognized independent Kyrgyzstan immediately after its independence had been proclaimed.

- a) 150
- b) 95
- c) 10

**Exercise 9.** Answer these questions.

- 1. What was the "cold war"?
- 2. What do you know about the nomadic life of the Kyrgyz People?

3. Why did the communist ideology disappear?
4. What specific peculiarities of diplomacy does the Kyrgyz nation have today?
5. How many tentative historic epochs can we indicate in the history of Kyrgyz diplomacy?
6. Did we have envoys in ancient times?
7. What do you know about the Silk Road.?
8. What was the result of the Kyrgyz victory over Uigur Khanate around the X-th century?
9. Why did merchants and missionaries of Muslim, Budhist, Christian find shelter with the Kyrgyz in the capital Balasgun?
10. Who traveled along the Silk Road?

**Exercise 10.** Give some short information about the following Kyrgyz outstanding people and important dates in the history.

1. Alymbek and Kurmanjan Datka
2. Tagai Byi and Ormon Khan
3. The Great Silk Road
4. The period of Balasagun.
5. 1855-1916.
6. 1996-1991

**Exercise 11.** Make up a dialogue on the topics:

1. Declaration on state sovereignty of December 15, 1990.
2. Proclamation of National Independence of Kyrgyzstan on August 31, 1991.

**Exercise 12.** Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. Establishment of Diplomatic relations of the other states with the Kyrgyz Republic began in December 1991, the Turkish Republic being the first - December 24, followed by Australia - December 26 and the USA - December 27. 2. Most countries - 58, normalized their diplomatic relations with Kyrgyzstan in 1992, 22 states did it in 1993, then 2 states - in 1994, 4 states in 1995, 5 states in 1996, and 1 in 1997. 3. Officially 95 countries of the



world today have diplomatic relations with this nation within the framework of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, bilateral agreements and other legal documents.

**Exercise 13.** Fill in the diagram

		Countries which have diplomatic relations with Kyrgyzstan	Bilateral agreements have been reached with these CIS countries
		1	1
Kyrgyzstan		2	2
	3	3	3
	4	4	4

**Exercise 14.** Study the current diplomatic situation in Kyrgyzstan, and make a short report on how it can be improved further.

**Exercise 15.** Make a plan of the text and discuss it with other members of the class.

**Exercise 16.** Explain the meanings of these word combinations in English.

1. Accredit somebody on a non-resident status, with their residence in other capitals. 2. Kyrgyz transitional economy. 3. Integration into the world community. 4. Be set forth in the diplomatic intercourse

**Exercise 17.** Name the languages of the following countries using supplementary materials

1. USA - English
2. Great Britain
3. India
4. Belgium
5. Austria
6. Australia
7. Malaysia
8. Switzerland

- 9. China
- 10. Iran
- 11. Pakistan
- 12. France
- 13. Yemen

**Exercise 18.** Find regular and irregular verbs from the text and give four forms for these verbs.

Regular verbs	Irregular verbs
to negotiate	to cast
to emerge	To become
to envisage	to set
to exist	

**Exercise 19.** Find out the difference between these words  
 right - citizen's right  
 all right  
 to bear in mind - to my mind  
 to compromise - to seek a compromise

**Exercise 20.** Retell the text including the biography of the famous diplomats in Kyrgyzstan following the chapter.

**Exercise 21.** Write a composition about (choose one of the topics given below):

1. Cultural and scientific collaboration of Kyrgyzstan with foreign countries.
2. New geopolitical conditions and Kyrgyzstan.
3. To maintain neutrality is important for Kyrgyzstan.
4. On the way to market economy.
5. My favorite diplomat in Kyrgyzstan.

## SOME WORDS AND TERMS RELATED TO DIPLOMACY

**Aide-memoir** - Aid to memory. Specially used for documents presented by foreign ambassador to a government which sets forth views and intentions of his government.

**Amnesty** - An act whereby the Head of a State pardons political or other offenders.

**Apartheid** - Word from Afrikaans ( It is close to Flemish language spoken in South Africa) which means separateness, complete segregation of non-whites, practiced before independence in South Africa. Literally, it means supremacy of the white and denial of democratic rights to non-whites.

**Anarchist** - Holds that any form of government is an evil and tyranny.

**Appeasement** - The act or process of pacifying, making calm and quiet. The term came into prominence at the time of the Munich Agreement in 1938 when Prime Minister of Britain Mr. Chamberlain made an unsuccessful attempt to satisfy Hitler by agreeing to his annexation of Czechoslovakia.

**Aristocracy** - A term used by the Greek philosopher Aristotle, to denote government by the best qualified. The term is also applied to nobility and gentry of States with monarchical institutions, and so, by analogy, to those people who assume superior qualities or social standing.

**Armistice** - Suspension of hostilities by an agreement between the belligerent nations as a prelude to the beginning of talks.

**Attaché** - A member of the diplomatic staff of an Embassy or Legation, the lowest diplomatic rank. Also officer having special knowledge of naval, military or commercial affairs.

**Autonomy** - Self-rule, free from restraint on the part of outsiders. In political terminology it is partial, limited, local or complete independence.

**Autocracy** - A form of government in which the political power of the government is absolute and unlimited.

**Balance of Power** - Preservation of an equality of strength between countries. The idea is that no one country shall become too powerful, for the safety of the others.

**Ballot** - Voting by ballot or secret voting is the method in democratic countries for Parliamentary or local elections.

**Ballot Paper** - Paper or ticket used for voting.

**Belligerency** - The status whereby regularly organized fighting forces become entitled to the protection of the laws of war.

**Bicameral system** - The form of Parliament which consists of two separate Chambers or Houses, the concurrence of both ordinarily being essential to the enactment of legislation.

**Big Five** - They are France, Russia, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and China.

**Bloc** - An association of legislative members or political workers of different parties formed to support a certain measure. Also used for countries possessing the same ideology - such as the former Communist bloc.

**Blockade** - Attempt to cut off all commerce from a town or seaport or a country during a state of war by surrounding the place with troops or ships.

**Boycott** - Is derived from a certain Captain Boycott, who was employed as an agent by an absentee Irish landlord. He was oppressive and overbearing in his dealings with tenants; in fact, they extended the "boycott" or policy of non-intercourse to anyone who communicated in any way with the hated agent.

**Brain Washing** - The compulsory substitution of one body of political principles by another body through indoctrination or oppression, especially mental torture.

**Buffer State** - Independent State established or preserved between two states to prevent clashes.

**Bureaucracy** - Government or management by an elaborate system of administrative departments and officials which generally tends to become unwieldy and laborious in its operation. It produces red-tape or over-systematization.

**Cabinet Government** - A form of government in which the Executive - a Council of Ministers - is responsible to the legislature.



**Caucus** - Powerful faction or a dominant group within a party.

**Censure Motion** - A motion in a government generally moved by the opposition in the Legislature, saying that those censured have done something wrong.

**Charge d' Affairs** - A temporary substitute for an ambassador, also a diplomatic minister of subordinate rank.

**Charter** - A grant from a sovereign or other superior authority to an individual, a company, or territorial division, authorizing the exercise of certain functions or the enjoyment of certain privileges.

**Coalition** - A combination of political parties or other groups having different interests, effected with the object of carrying through or resisting a particular policy.

**Co-existence** - Cordial relationship between two or more countries in spite of differences in their social systems or form of government.

**Condominium** - A system of joint sovereignty among nations held together by common link or alliance.

**Consensus** - Agreement of various parties in order to avoid division. (Wishes or opinions on a particular issue or election of person are ascertained by personal contact).

**Containment** - To restrain the influence of the enemy into a particular area.

**Convoy** - Used to describe a method adopted for defending merchant ships against capture in warfare.

**Consul** - Is a public officer authorized by the state to manage consular (commercial) affairs in some states for its subjects in a foreign country.

**Corporate State** - A system of Government in which trade and professional corporations are the basis of society. The term applies to such Governments as those established in the past by the fascists in Italy and the Nazi Party in Germany.

**Coup d'etat** - A sudden forceful change of Government generally carried out by the force of arms. It is generally inspired and instituted by the Army.

**Curfew** - This is the term for a regulation compelling people to keep within their homes during civil or political unrest. The word comes from the French 'cover fire' and in old times a bell was rung as a signal for people to put out their fire. It usually implies being at home, within certain hours, especially at night.

**Customs Union** - Agreement by two or more countries to abolish all tariffs against one another's goods and adopt uniform tariffs against goods from outside.

**De facto Government** - A Government which is actually exercising power in a particular territory irrespective of legal authority.

**Democracy** - Is a Government through representatives elected by the people; Government of the people, by the people, and for the people.

**Extradition** - The surrender of a fugitive from justice by one country or state to the authorities of another. Nearly all the fugitives are criminals who have committed specified crimes in one country and then fled to another.

**Federal Government or Union** - Several states under a Common government, to which they hand over some rights and duties, keeping others under their own control.

**Fellow-Traveler** - Originally used for a person who, though actually not a member of the Communist Party, was in sympathy with its principles and willing to co-operate with it.

**Fifth Column** - It is a term applied to people who work in secret against their own people and government by propaganda and other means, thus helping the enemy.

**Filibuster** - In Parliament and US Congress slang, "filibuster" is used to designate measures employed to prolong debate, usually by extended talk on irrelevant topics and to prevent debate.

**Four Freedoms** - Freedom of speech; Freedom of religion; Freedom from want and Freedom from fear. These were declared by President Roosevelt of USA in 1941.

**Fundamental Rights** - The basic rights of a citizen, such as right to equality, right to freedom, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to property and right to constitutional remedies.

**Fusion** - A coalition or combination of political parties or groups for the purpose of defeating another party or group.

**Good Offices** - When a power offers its services for the purpose of easing controversy or avoiding war through peaceful negotiations between two countries, it is known as using good offices.

**Genocide** - The willful extermination of a minority or a religious community by mass killing or by repressive measures.

**Imperialism** - The desire and an action on the part of a more powerful culture to rule over the weaker cultures.

**Iron Curtain** - A barrier to a country or a group of countries created by such means as censorship and prohibition of free travel. Used exclusively with regard to the former SU and its Eastern European Satellites.

**Joint Responsibility** - The guiding principle of the cabinet system of Government. Although every minister is in charge of a particular portfolio, all ministers are jointly responsible to the legislature and a vote of no-confidence against one is a censure of all.

**Leftist** - One who belongs to a more liberal than the center group, also one who holds or advocates liberal or more extreme principles.

**Lend-Lease** - Wartime financial arrangement.

**Liberalism** - A political philosophy traditionally standing for the freedom of individual, for democratic institutions and free enterprise; however the term now is used by political parties with a variety of beliefs.

**Lobbying** - The practice of importuning legislators for the passage or defeat of pending legislation. Used by political parties with a variety of beliefs.

**Mandate** - A system of colonial administration after World War I by the League of Nations.

**Marxism** - Socialist doctrine, based on the theory of Karl Marx; regards economic conditions as a basis of life, political and ideological-system being mere "superstructures" subject to change.

**Modus Vividness** - A temporary arrangement between the Governments of two countries, pending the settlement of relations by final treaty.

**Monarchy** - The form of government in which, actually or theoretically, political authority is vested in a single hereditary ruler who represents the sovereign power of the state. The head of the monarchy bears the title of a "king", "prince", or in certain cases, "emperor", or the equivalent of these words in the language of the country.

**Naturalization** - Admission of a person of foreign nationality into that of a country he desires to adopt.

**Neutrality** - In international law, condition of a state abstaining from participation in a war between other states and maintaining an impartial attitude to the belligerent states.

**Non-Aggression Pact** - Treaty between two or more states, each pledging not to attack the other and to help the state that may be a victim of aggression.

**Ombudsman** - Originally the title of a Swedish Office whose duty was to hear complaints of citizens against the Government. The office was established in 1809. Now used to mean someone who represents consumers or ordinary people to a bureaucracy in any country.

**Open door Policy** - System of keeping trade open to all countries disregarding monopolies.

**Pacifism** - Doctrine to avoid war for any purpose.



**Parole** - An oath taken by the prisoner-of-war (POW) that if released, he will not try to escape.

**Panch Sheel** - Five principles of co-existence enunciated for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-en-Lai, Prime Minister of China, 1954.

**Persona Non Grata** - A term applied to a diplomatic agent who is no longer acceptable personally to the country where he is stationed or to which he is proposed to be sent.

**Plebiscite** - Decision made not by the representative of a country, but by the people themselves.

**Proportional Representation** - The plan designed to give minority parties or groups a representation in the legislative body, in proportion to the relative strength of each minority group.

**Prize Courts** - Tribunals of belligerent states established for the purpose of adjudicating the title to property captured by its citizens on the high seas, and of examining the nationality of such property.

**Protocol** - The first draft of a diplomatic document used specially in treaties before their definitive signature. Generally used to mean an acceptable way of behaving: "according to protocol."

**Public Relations** - The activities of a Corporation, Government or other organization in building and maintaining good relations with the general public or with special groups.

**Purge** - Ridding (a state or party) of members suspected of disloyalty.

**Reservation of Seats** - Reserving a fixed number of seats for a particular section of the people.

**Returning Officer** - Officer charged with the work of conducting elections and counting of votes after polling.

**Residuary Powers** - This is one of the clauses of the federal constitution where in the powers are divided into the Center and federal units under a system of three lists - Federal, State and Concurrent.

**Racism** - The assumption that certain races are naturally superior to others; also a doctrine or program based on such an assumption.

**Referendum** - In politics and civics, method of deciding an issue by referring it, to the people themselves, not to the representatives of the people, e.g., Parliament.

**Republic** - A political community which is not under monarchical government.

**Republican Party** - One of the two leading American parties, formed in 1854 by a coalition of all opposed to the extension of slavery. Now generally considered to be the more conservative of the two parties

**Resistance** - An original underground movement in a conquered country made up by groups of fighters involved in sabotage and secret operations against occupational forces. Also used more broadly.

**Sanctions** - Stringent and coercive measures taken against a country or a group to ensure fulfillment of international treaty obligations. It means non-support of or working against a particular policy.

**Satellite** - A country which is under the political and economic domination of a foreign power.

**Secularism** - It is the policy of showing equal respect to all religions. There is no distinction on the basis of caste, color, creed, religion or race. Secularism also can mean that there is no established state religion.

**Self-determination** - The principle that every distinct people or nation ought to have the right to determine the question of its independence, its form of government and its political destiny.

**Shadow Cabinet** - Formed by opposition leaders from prospective portfolio holders.

**Socialism** - A political and economic doctrine according to which the means of production, distribution and exchange should be owned and controlled by the people.

**Sovereignty** - The ultimate or supreme political authority in the state. In a democracy, sovereignty is vested in the people; in an absolute despotism, it is in the monarch or other absolute leader.

**Straw Vote** - An informal unofficial vote taken prior to regular election for purpose of determining the direction of political sentiment. When you have consensus, everyone agrees to something - when you vote different people express different opinions.

**Supplementary Question** - A question asked in a Parliament that flows from the answer to the main question and can be asked without any previous notice.

**Truce** - Cessation of hostilities, by agreement, for a fixed time.

**Trusteeship** - A new term for what used to be called 'a mandate' in the old League of Nations; the United Nations assigns colonial territories to individual member-states for administration under trusteeship.

**Ultimatum** - Final statement of demands, rejection of which is assumed to lead one to breaking off friendly relations and to war.

**Underground** - Any organized secret opposition or resistance to the government in power also used more broadly for non-official (and sometimes illegal).

**Veto** - Executive refusal to approve an action or reject a piece of legislation, or any permanent Member of Security Council of the UN rejecting a specific proposal.

**Voting** - It is one formal expression of opinion or choice, either on some question submitted for decision or upon the elections of officers or representatives.

**War-mongers** - People who desire and unleash war and support war policies.

**Welfare State** - A state that, by its concern for public health, physical and financial situation, provides insurance against sickness and unemployment, and similar measures and assumes a large share of responsibility for the welfare of its citizens.

## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>ADF</b>	Arab Deterrent Federation
<b>ASAT</b>	Anti – Satellite weapon
<b>ASEAN</b>	Association of Southeast Asian Nations
<b>AWAC</b>	Airborne Warning and Control System
<b>BW</b>	Biological Weapons
<b>CAP</b>	Common Agricultural Policy
<b>CARICOM</b>	Caribbean Community
<b>CENTCOM</b>	Central Command for Southwest Asia
<b>CENTO</b>	Central Treaty Organization
<b>CAEC</b>	Central Asian Economic Community
<b>CFE</b>	Conventional Forces in Europe
<b>CIA</b>	Central Intelligence Agency (USA)
<b>CIS</b>	Commonwealth of Independent States
<b>CND</b>	Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament
<b>CW</b>	Chemical weapons
<b>ECSC</b>	European Coal and Steel Community
<b>EC</b>	European Community
<b>EEZ</b>	Exclusive Economic Zone
<b>EMS</b>	European Monetary System
<b>EPLF</b>	Eritrea People's Liberation Front
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FDI</b>	Foreign Direct Investment
<b>FDN</b>	Nicaraguan Democratic Front
<b>G - 7</b>	Group of Seven (Great Powers)
<b>GATT</b>	General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs
<b>GCC</b>	Gulf Cooperation Council
<b>GCHQ</b>	Government Communications Headquarters
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GNP</b>	Gross National Product
<b>IAEA</b>	International Atomic Energy Agency
<b>ICAO</b>	International Civil Aviation Organization



<b>ICBM</b>	Inter-Continental Ballistic Missile
<b>ICJ</b>	International Court of Justice (UNO)
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association (UNO)
<b>INF</b>	Intermediate range Nuclear Forces
<b>ITU</b>	International Telegraph Union
<b>IRA</b>	Irish Republican Army
<b>KGB</b>	Committee for State Security (USSR)
<b>LRCS</b>	League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
<b>LRTNF</b>	Long - Range Theatre Nuclear Force
<b>MAD</b>	Mutually Assured Destruction
<b>MFA</b>	Multi - Fiber Agreement (also Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
<b>MIRV</b>	Multiple Independently – targeted Re – entry Vehicle
<b>MRBM</b>	Medium - Range Ballistic Missile
<b>NAFTA</b>	North American Free Trade Agreement
<b>NAM</b>	Non – Aligned Movement
<b>NATO</b>	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
<b>NIC</b>	Newly Independent Country
<b>NIEO</b>	New International Economic Order
<b>NNPT</b>	Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty
<b>OAS</b>	Organization of American States
<b>OAU</b>	Organization of African Unity
<b>OECD</b>	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
<b>OIK</b>	Organization of the Islamic Conference
<b>OPEC</b>	Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries
<b>PLO</b>	Palestine Liberation Organization
<b>RDF</b>	Rapid Deployment Force (US)
<b>SAARC</b>	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
<b>SADCC</b>	South African Development Coordinating Committee

<b>SADR</b>	Saharan Arab Democratic Republic
<b>SALT</b>	Strategic Arms Limitation Talks
<b>SDI</b>	Strategic Defense Initiative
<b>SDLP</b>	Social Democratic and Labor Party (Northern Ireland)
<b>SDR</b>	Special Drawing Rights
<b>SEATO</b>	South East Asian Treaty Organization
<b>SIS</b>	Secret Intelligence Service
<b>SLBM</b>	Submarine – Launched Ballistic Missile
<b>SPF</b>	South Pacific Forum
<b>START</b>	Strategic Arms Reduction Talks
<b>UN</b>	United Nations
<b>UNCLOS</b>	United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea
<b>UNCTAD</b>	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
<b>UNEP</b>	United Nations Environmental Program
<b>UNESCO</b>	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
<b>UNFDAC</b>	United Nations Fund for Drug Abuse Control
<b>UNGA</b>	United Nations General Assembly
<b>UNHCR</b>	United Nations High Commission for Refugees
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
<b>UNITA</b>	National Union For the Total Independence of Angola.
<b>UNTAC</b>	UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia
<b>USIA</b>	United States Information Agency
<b>UNPKF</b>	United Nations Peace-Keeping Force
<b>WEU</b>	Western European Union
<b>WHO</b>	World Health Organization
<b>WTO</b>	World Trade Organization

## SAMPLES FROM DIFFERENT LETTERS

These samples are offered only with the objective to be of use whenever a need to write a letter is presented. The letters are written on different occasions:

1. Sympathy and Condolence
2. Apology
3. Congratulations
4. Thanks and Appreciation
5. Business
6. Good wishes
7. Protest
8. Credentials
9. Etc. Etc.

### I. Sympathy

#### Letters to the Hospitalized People

*Dear Thomas,*

*Word of your illness just reached me, and I want to wish you a quick return to health.*

*Your many friends will be sorry to learn that you will be in the hospital for a few weeks. I am sure it helps to know that you have a large group of well-wishers.*

*When you return home, I'll be over to see you. In the meantime, please ask Mrs. Jacobs what I can do for her here. I'll be glad to help in any way possible.*

*I hope the next few weeks will pass quickly and you'll be home again soon.*

*Sincerely,*

*Dear Ann,*

*I just learned in a letter from Dave about Jim's accident and the misfortune you are suffering. It's hard to face the loss of a long-time friend even from far away. If I were closer, perhaps I*

could be of more help to you at this time to ease your strain. But I do send my deepest sympathy to you and your family.

*With sympathy,*

### **Unnamed Tragedy**

*Dear Mr. and Mrs Williams:*

*I saw the report in the paper about your cousin, and want to tell you how sorry I am. He was three years younger than I, so we didn't play together often as kids. But I met him at your 'daughter's wedding last month,' and I realized what a fine cousin you have and how proud you must be of him. You'll just have to take my word for how badly I feel.*

*Sincerely,*

### **Thank You for Your Sympathy**

*Dear Kalubek,*

*Thank you for your warm expression of sympathy upon the death of grandfather. The pain is lessened by your kind offer to help, which I may accept soon.*

*Sincerely,*

## **II. Apology**

### **Declining Dinner Invitation**

*Dear Mr. Bruno:*

*Vera and I appreciated your invitation to dinner on July 10, and it is with regret that we find we have another engagement on that date.*

*Thank you for thinking of us.*

*Sincerely,*

### **Gratitude**

*Dear Mr. Kasumbekov:*

*Last year's issues of the magazine that you lent me are being returned. I owe you an apology, as well as my thank-you, for not returning them sooner as intended.*



*I found the articles I was looking for and got much useful information from them.*

*It was kind of you to lend me these magazines, and I hope the delay has not been an inconvenience to you.*

*Sincerely,*

### **Missed Meeting**

*Dear Mr.:Joomart Kasumbekov*

*There is no excuse for my not meeting you for lunch yesterday or at least getting word to you. I had the appointment written on my calendar, and I was looking forward to the occasion, but somehow I thought our date was for next Thursday. It was just one of those days.*

*Please forgive me. I am anxious to talk with you, and I will phone you Tuesday to see if we can arrange a meeting before you leave town. I won't let you down this time.*

*Cordially,*

### **III. Congratulations**

#### **Marriage**

*Dear Dinara,*

*It is somehow hard to believe you are no longer the pretty girl down the street, but have already grown up to become a happy bride.*

*Please congratulate your husband for me, and tell him I think he is most lucky.*

*You both have my best wishes for a long and happy life together.*

*Affectionately,*

#### **Graduation**

*Dear Aisuloo,*

*Congratulations and an extra hurrah for making the top ten! Our family is proud of you.*

*We regret, Aisuloo that earlier commitments prevent our attending your graduation ceremonies.*

*Best wishes for continued success as you start your new career.*

*Sincerely,*

*Dear Vera Brimkulova.*

*I was delighted to receive the announcement of your graduation from Moscow. Congratulations on your well-earned degree.*

*My blessings go with you as you face a new career and new challenges.*

*Cordially, Zina K.*

#### **Advice**

*Dear Mr. Nurdoolot.*

*You helped me a great deal with my future plans only six years ago as we sat in your office working to eliminate my frustrating uncertainty.*

*I took your advice - probably the best thing I ever did. Since then I have advanced several times with this company. The cooperation of the people here is better than I should really expect. I wish to express my sincere gratitude for your consultation and help and wish you and your family a happy holiday season.*

*Cordially,*

#### **IV. Thanks**

##### **Going Away Party**

*Dear Asel,*

*Frank and I are most appreciative of the dinner party given for us last Saturday. We really enjoyed your efforts, the good drinks, the good food, the friendly chats.*

*Leaving a group of such good neighbors and friends after 15 years fills us with a puzzling mixture of nostalgia and appreciation.*

*We will try get back from time to time, but meanwhile, our phone number is 21 49 43.*

*Sincerely,*

## Appreciation

Dear Gulmira,

*It was thoughtful of you to write me and let me how much you enjoy working in the field of music. It really doesn't surprise me, because I well remember your enthusiasm as well as your record here at the University - and your popularity among the students. I was glad to be of help in setting your career course.*

*Kindest regards and best wishes for your continued success.*

**Cordially,**

## Job Well Done

Dear Mr. Bruno,

*Your decision to retire as Director of Mercury Corporation has been received with deep regret by the directors and officers of the Corporation.*

*Leaving after nearly half a century is not easy, but during your tenure you played an important part in doubling our market coverage. Your annual market survey trips endeared you to many throughout the corporation.*

*I look upon your retirement as a real personal loss. Your example and counsel have been most beneficial to my work as an officer and a director. For that I thank you.*

*I sincerely hope that your retirement from many years of cares and tensions will be a pleasant experience for you.*

**Cordially,**

## Academic Assistance

Gentlemen:

*This will introduce Mr. Rachimov, who is studying for his master's degree at the International University of Kyrgyzstan. We believe you can help him in the area of foreign trade. Your help would be greatly appreciated by him and by us.*

**Sincerely,**

## V. Business

### Company Hotel Room

*Dear Mr. Allen:*

*When you come to Italy for your sales meeting next month, perhaps you would enjoy staying at our company hotel room. I can reserve it for you for March 17, 18 and 19.*

*I think you would enjoy the location (as well as the room) because it is only three blocks from your meeting place.*

*It will be a pleasure to reserve the room for you. I must have your decision by the 15<sup>th</sup> of this month.*

*Most sincerely,*

### Dinner Guest

*Dear Simone,*

*The "Turnak" company is having an exciting guest at its dinner meeting next Thursday. The guest is Tomas Kent, who has won fame as a tax -avoidance authority not tax evasion, he will point out.*

*I thought you would be interested in attending as my guest. The dinner meeting is at 7:00., Thursday, the 24<sup>th</sup>, and will be over by 10:30 p.m.*

*Please let me hear from you. I can pick you up on my way there, and I know you will enjoy the evening.*

*Best regards,*

### To Speak

*Dear Mr. Isakov Sapar:*

*Thank you for your invitation to speak at your fund-raising committee meeting. You suggested reviewing last year's successful campaign. I think that is a great idea. I plan to emphasize the positive aspects and suggest how you can build upon the successful techniques to strengthen this coming year's campaign.*

*I will be at your meeting before 7:00 p.m. on Friday, May 17.*

*I am happy to do what I can to help your campaign.*

*Sincerely,*



## **Committee Chairperson**

*Dear Mrs. Galina Kalieвна.*

*I have received your eagerly awaited letter stating that have been selected for the position of chairperson of the Charity Fund. Your confidence in me is appreciated and I heartily accept your offer.*

*As soon as it is appropriate, I would appreciate discussing the function and duties of the position with the outgoing chairman, Murat Aidarov.*

*Please let me know when I can start.*

*Sincerely,*

## **VI. Good wishes**

### **To New Resident**

*Dear Mr. and Mrs. Bures:*

*Welcome to Turkey!*

*We understand that you and your family plan to reside here, and we know you will find Antalia a pleasant and friendly place in which to live and work.*

*If there is anything we can do to help you, come in and let us know. Our business requires us to keep completely informed about local conditions, and we may be able to help in a number of ways, such as providing a street map, list of civic clubs, bus routes and schedules, and answering questions about Antalia.*

*If you can use our services, we will welcome the opportunity to include you among our clients.*

*Sincerely,*

## **The New Member**

*Dear Ms. Jamal.*

*As president of the Indian Club, I want to extend a welcome to you.*

*I am sure you will be a great help to us in our annual, friendly competition with the British Club.*

*I also want to explain that our Club is involved in social activities as well as in playing bridge. We have parties, see stage plays, go on picnics, and have other activities that get families, and their friends, joining in a pleasant fellowship.*

*Welcome to our group, and I am sure you will enjoy the friendship.*

*Sincerely,*

### **Season's Greetings**

*Dear Mr. Kubat.*

*As the magic of the holiday season approaches, our thoughts turn to those who have made our progress possible. We wish to express our appreciation for your goodwill - the very foundation of business success. In the spirit of friendship, we send you our hope for a continuing business relationship and best wishes for a pleasant holiday season.*

*Sincerely,*

### **VII. Various letters**

*Dear Mahabat.*

*At this time of the year many of us like to reminisce, and that led me back to that especially pleasant visit when you were here in September.*

*In the future, I hope we can have more of these interesting and stimulating meetings.*

*Have a relaxing holiday season - you have earned it - and we'll plan another get-together early next year.*

*Cordially,*

*Dear Mrs Gulnara.*

*As the end of the year approaches, we like to take a moment or two from the usual rush of business to thank you for the fine relationship we have enjoyed this year and extend our best wishes for a happy holiday season and a good year ahead.*

*Sincerely,*

Dear Mrs. Anara Jamashova.

With the holiday season close at hand, let me say that all during the year I think of you more as a personal friend than as a business acquaintance. Your friendship is valued, and I hope we can continue it during the many years ahead.

Sincerely,

### Friendship

Dear Allen,

This gift is a small thank you for the friendship you showed me this summer.

I will always think of you as a kind friend who took a real interest in both my work and play.

Sincerely,

### Hospital Patient

Dear Mavluda,

Here is a book from your old friend Jack Hoskins. It should help you to while away the long daytime hours as you recuperate in the hospital. I'll drop by to see you when I'm in town, and I hope that by then you will be home. If not, I'll stop by the hospital.

Best Regards,

Dear Mrs Razia Jumaliyeva,

As you may recall, while you stayed with us in Bishkek, I raised the issue of an educational project named "Kyrgyzstan", which dealt with study program linking of the Californian World University, USA, with three top universities of Kyrgyzstan. Mr. Duke, the then Chief of Global Technology Group, was very interested in the project.

Due to unavoidable circumstances, the project has been ignored.

We here in Bishkek do expect the project to be revived, because since we began the talks a lot of positive work has been done.

*Please, Mrs Razia Jumalievna accept our best wishes in the Year of the United Nation's 50th Anniversary and the Millennium of the Kyrgyz Epic Poem "Manas".*

*Truly Yours,*

**Diplomatic correspondence  
(samples)**

*Dear Sir, Azimkulov Semetey,*

*It was good seeing you again when I visited Bishkek, and I wanted to thank you for your help, kindness, and courtesy. I especially enjoyed meeting President Akayev, and thank you very much for your help in arranging for that visit.*

*We could not have enjoyed our trip to Bishkek more. It was valuable and interesting for us to have seen so much of the country and to have had such good meetings with its leaders.*

*I hope that if there is anything I can do at any time for you or for President Akayev, you will let me know. In the meantime, it was wonderful renewing our acquaintance, and I wish you all good luck in you present highly important job of working closely with President Akayev.*

*Sincerely,*

*Dear Sir,*

*We have made many attempts to contact you regarding your seriously delinquent account.*

*Payment in the amount of \$ 100.00 must be received immediately to prevent your account from being sent to a collection agency and reflected as a "Charge off" (or Bad Debt) on your credit bureau profile.*

*Please call us at the number listed below to discuss repayment schedules.*

*The purpose of this letter is to assist us in collecting this debt and any information obtained will be used for that purpose.*

*Very truly yours,*



**MEMBERSHIP OF KYRGYZ REPUBLIC IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION**

1.	United Nations (UN)	1992
2.	Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe	1992
3.	European Bank of Reconstruction and Development	1992
4.	International Labor Organization (ILO)	1992
5.	International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) - World Bank	1992
6.	International Monetary Fund (IMF)	1992
7.	World Health Organization (WHO)	1992
8.	United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)	1992
9.	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	1992
10.	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (ESCAP)	1992
11.	Organization of Economic Cooperation (OIC)	1992
12.	Organization of the Islamic Conference	1992
13.	International Finance Corporation (IFC)	1992
14.	International Development Agency (IDA)	1992
15.	International Bureau of Arbitration (IBA)	1992
16.	International Organization of Veterinarians	1992
17.	International Fund for Consultation of Aral and other such places	1992
18.	World Energy Union	1992
19.	European and Arctic Charter	1992
20.	International Immigration Organization	1992
21.	International Association of Academy of Sciences	1992
22.	International Cooperative Alliance	1992
23.	International Auto Transport Organization	1992
24.	International Center of Engineering and Biotechnology	1992

25.	International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO)	1992
26.	International Standards Organization (ISO)	1992
27.	Islamic Academy	1992
28.	World Postal Union (WPU)	1993
29.	Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO)	1993
30.	United Nations Development Program	1993
31.	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	1993
32.	World Trade Organization	1993
33.	World Tourism Organization	1993
34.	Islamic Bank of Development	1993
35.	World Parliamentary Union	1993
36.	Asian Development Bank	1994
37.	"Intersalt"	1994,
38.	International Roads Organization	1994
39.	World Meteorological Organization	1994

### APPENDIX

NN	Country	People	Language
1.	Australia	Australian	English
2.	Austria	Austrian	German
3.	Azerbaijan	Azerbaijani	Azerbaijani
4.	Albania	Albanian	Albanian
5.	Algerian People's Democratic Republic	Algerian	Arabic
6.	Argentina	Argentinean	Spanish
7.	Armenia	Armenian	Armenian
8.	Bangladesh People's Republic	Bangladeshi	Bengali

9.	Bahrain	Bahrain	Arabic
10.	Brunei	Bruneian	Malay (English, Chinese)
11.	Belarus	Belorussian	Belorussian
12.	Belgium	Belgian	French, Flemish
13.	Bulgaria	Bulgarian	Bulgarian
14.	Bosnia-Herzegovina	Bosnian	Bosnian
15.	Brazil	Brazilian	Portuguese
16.	The Vatican		Italian, Latin
17.	The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	British	English/Welsh Scot Gaelic, Irish
18.	Hungary	Hungarian	Hungarian
19.	Vietnam	Vietnamese	Vietnamese
20.	Ghana	Ghanaian	English
21.	Guatemala	Guatemalan	Spanish
22.	Germany	German	German
23.	Greece	Greek	Greek
24.	Georgia	Georgian	Georgian
25.	Denmark	Danish	Danish
26.	Egypt	Egyptian	Arabic
27.			
28.	Israel	Israeli	Hebrew, Arabic
29.	India	Indian	English
30.	Indonesia	Indonesian	Bahasa
31.	Yemen	Yemeni	Arabic
32.	Jordan	Jordanian	Arabic
33.	Iran	Iranian	Persian
34.	Spain	Spaniard	Spanish
35.	Italy	Italian	Italian
36.	Kazakhstan	Kazakh	Kazakh
37.	Cambo-	Cambodian	Cambodian,

	dia/Kampuchea		French
38.	Canada	Canadian	English, French
39.	Cyprus	Cypriot	Turkish, Greek
40.	China	Chinese	Chinese
41.	Columbia	Colombian	Spanish
42.	North Korea	Korean	Korean
43.	Cuba	Cuban	Spanish
44.	Kuwait	Kuwaiti	Arabic
45.	Lao (People Democratic Republic)	Laotian	Laotian
46.	South Korea	Korean	Korean
47.	Latvia	Latvian	Latvian
48.	Libya	Libyan	Arabic
49.	Lithuania	Lithuanian	Lithuanian
50.	Luxembourg	Luxembourgian	French, German
51.	Macedonia	Macedonian	Macedonian
52.	Malaysia	Malaysian	Malay
53.	Mali		
54.	The Maldives	Maldivian	Divehi
55.	Malta	Maltese	Maltese, English
56.	Morocco	Moroccan	Arabic
57.	Mexico	Mexican	Spanish
58.	Moldavia	Moldavian	Moldavian
59.	Mongolia	Mongolian	Mongolian
60.	Nepal	Nepalese	Nepali
61.	The Netherlands	Dutch	Dutch
62.	Norway	Norwegian	Norwegian
63.	New Zeland	New Zeland	English
64.	Sultanat of Oman		Arabic
65.	United Arab Emirates		Arabic
66.	Pakistan	Pakistani	Urdu, Punjabi



67	Palestine	Palestinian	Arabic
68	Poland	Polish	Polish
69	Portugal	Portuguese	Portuguese
70	Russian Federa- tion	Russian	Russian
71	Romania	Romanian	Romanian
72	Saudi-Arabia (Kingdom)	Saudi Arabian	Arabic
73	Syria	Syrian	Arabic
74	Slovakia	Slovak	Slovak
75	The USA	American	English
76	Tadjikistan	Tadjik	Tadjik
77	Thailand (King- dom)	Thai	Thai
78	Tunisia	Tunisian	Arabic
79	Turkey	Turk	Turkish
80	Turkmenistan	Turkmen	Turkmen
81	Uzbekistan	Uzbek	Uzbek
82	The Ukraine	Ukrainian	Ukrainian
83	Uruguay	Uruguayan	Spanish
84	The Philippines	Filipino	Filipino
85	Finland	Finn	Finnish
86	France	French	French
87	Czech Republic	Czech	Czech
88	Switzerland	Swiss	French, German and English
89	Sweden	Swede	Swedish
90	Sri Lanka	Sri-Lankan	Tamil, Sinhatese
91	Estonia	Estonian	Estonian
92	Republic of South Africa	South African	English, Afri- kaans
93	Japan	Japanese	Japanese

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## PART II

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### THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION UNESCO

The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is a specialized international inter-governmental organization which was established in 1945 in a London conference. Representatives of more than 44 nations took part in the first session. Its charter began to operate after a year and November 4<sup>th</sup> is considered to be the birthday of UNESCO. Its Board's goal is to contribute to peace through promoting international cooperation in education, science and culture. It has concentrated on such things as the spread of literacy through compulsory elementary education, promoting the exchange of scientists and teachers and helping to provide scientific and educational experts to assist individual member states. Its highest governing body is General Conference, composed of the representatives of all member states, meeting biennially to set the policy and program of the Organization. The Executive Board consists of 51 representatives of member states. The General Conference meets semi-annually. The Secretariat is led by the Director General. The Constitution of UNESCO was opened for signature on November 16<sup>th</sup>, 1945.

#### Membership

1. Membership of the UN shall carry with it rights to membership of UNESCO.
2. The subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organization and the UN, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, states non members of the UN, may be admitted to the membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of

the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference. The pertinent provision of the agreement between the UN and UNESCO, mentioned in article 11(2) above, is no longer in force, every member may have one vote.

Regular sessions of the General Conference have been held biennially since 1952.

The Executive Board's main function is to modify methods and forms of UNESCO's practical activity between the period of its sessions.

The Secretariat, led by the Director General, functions on a permanent basis. It is selected by the General Director on the basis of a wide geographical distribution on the one hand, on the other hand, it may be selected on the basis of high competence of their activities in the fields of UNESCO. The Secretariat consists of six sections, 11 departments and a bureau, like the program and a budget bureau, which develops foreign contacts and so on. Besides it has a number of sections -the Education Section, the Section of Culture and Communication, the Section of Humanities, the Section of Program and the Section of General Administration. For the years 1996-97, for example UNESCO has been planning:

I. Universal Basic Education. Reforms of education should be done for the sake of regular and universal education.

II. Science and development

a) Development, transmission and practically combined usage of knowledge in the sphere of Natural Sciences.

b) Development, transmission and combined usage of knowledge in the sphere of Humanities.

c) Ecology and permanent development.

d) Social sciences and Humanities and social development.

III. Development of Culture: Heritage and Creative Arts

a) Conservation and Renaissance of the cultural and natural heritage.

b) Creative Arts and their role in the society.

IV. Communication and Information

a) Free dissemination of information.

b) Establishment of potential for the development of communication and information.

Kyrgyzstan became a member of UNESCO on June 6, 1992. The National UNESCO Committee of the Kyrgyz Republic was organized in April, 1993, according to the resolution of the Government. As the Secretary General of the Kyrgyz National Commission for UNESCO Toktosunova A.I. was appointed.

Taking the specific peculiarities of the Republic into our consideration, UNESCO and the Kyrgyz Government decided from 1994 till 2001 to promote:

- culture;

- ecology;

- youth;

- women;

- mass media;

- social sciences.

In order to fulfil the above-mentioned activities, the following measures were put into practice:

1. The celebration of the 'Manas Epic's Millenium' and publication of epic "Manas" and conducting International scientific symposium on the epic "Manas".

2. The second project under the title: "Kyrgyzstan is on the Great Silk Road" which develops promotion of artifacts, scientific research, expeditions, and exhibitions of art in the country and abroad.

3. The other project is about Ecology on which an International symposium was held in 1994. About \$ 175.000 USD was spent on these projects.

One of the important problems nowadays is to support the mass media in Kyrgyzstan in the process of democratization. This demands technical equipment and training courses for journalists and specialists connected with mass media in a new way. For these purposes, seminars for women journalists of Central Asian Countries together with UNESCO experts from India, Malaysia and the



Philippines have been organized. Women journalists were taught modern management to enhance their professional skills. A meeting of independent radio and television companies of the Central Asian area and a regional seminar on journalism was held in October, 1994. Besides a regional UNESCO Information Center was created in Bishkek, where English classes are taught free of charge, seminars and other activities are organized for journalists in Economics, Business, and Management.

**Exercise 1.** Find out the meanings of the following words or expressions in Russian, and use them in meaningful sentences in English:

- intergovernmental - between, among different government representatives, people who present the case for their nations
- to establish - to form and start
- to concentrate - to give special attention to
- compulsory education - in which everyone must take part
- biennially - every two years
- exchange of scientists - sending scientists mutually to each other
- to set the policy - to fix the policy
- semi-annually - every six month, every half a year
- An Executive Board - group of people or officers who are responsible for putting the policies into practice
- a Secretariat - group of officers who are responsible for the basic functions
- opened for signature - members may sign on the agreement
- pertinent provision - the rules or terms which are related to something
- budget bureau - office which controls the funds
- transmission of information - dissemination of information by media
- heritage - the preserved art and culture of a country
- mass media - TV, radio and newspaper
- the resolution of the government - law passed by a government
- to take into consideration - to give importance to
- Millennium Anniversary - celebration after a thousand years

The Great Silk Road - the road through Central Asia on which silk traders traveled in the past time

**Exercise 2.** Before reading the text you should find out the

- a) facts you already know about this topic;
- b) facts you are not sure of;
- c) facts you want to know;

**Exercise 3.** Choose the correct answer

1. UNESCO was organized in London in  
a)1943.      b)1945.      c)1952.      d)1951
2. How many 'representatives of countries took part in the first session?  
a)51.      b)47.      c)44.      d)55.
3. UNESCO has concentrated on such things as the  
a)health of the people.  
b)exchange of agricultural workers.  
c)spread of literacy through compulsory education.
4. The General Conference is held to set the policy and program  
a)every year.      b)biennially.      c)in three years.      d)semi-annually.
5. The Executive Board consists of ... representatives of member states .  
a)51      b)48      c)55      d)45
6. Members of the UN shall carry with them the right to membership of ....  
a)Commonwealth.      b)UNESCO.  
c)Diplomatic Board.      d) WHO.
7. Every member may have ....vote(s).  
a)1      b)2      c)0      d)3

**Exercise 4.** Complete the table below:

the name of the organization	Its functions
UNESCO	1.
	2.
	3.

**Exercise 5.** Put appropriate prepositions in the blanks:

1. The Secretariat consists .... six sections. 2. It is led .... the Director General. 3. UNESCO's goal is to contribute ... peace. 4. Its charter began to work a year ... its establishment 5. It has concentrated .... such things as the spread of literacy.

**Exercise 6.** Give synonyms for the following:

to assist; to concentrate; to set the policy; semi-annually; pertinent;

**Exercise 7.** Give antonyms for the following:

individual; elementary; compulsory; intergovernmental; majority; to be in force;

**Exercise 8.** Give derivatives of these words:

to mention - above mentioned, before-mentioned

agree -

member -

communicate -

transmission -

secretary -

reform -

to assist -

**Exercise 9.** Correct the wrong statements:

1. UNESCO doesn't help to provide scientific and educational experts to assist individual member-states. 2. The Executive Board consists of 41 representatives of member states. 3. The Constitution of UNESCO was opened for signature on November 16, 1955. 4. Member-states of the UN may not be admitted to mem-

bership upon recommendation of the Executive Board by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference. 5. There is no bureau of foreign contacts. 6. The Secretariat consists of 18 departments. 7. One of the unimportant problems is to support mass media. 8. The other project is not about Ecology. 9. Nobody came to vote at the General Conference from India, Malaysia and the Philippines. 10. Only women were taught in 1994.

**Exercise 10.** Make up dialogues about:

1. Great Kyrgyz epic "Manas" and its Millennium
2. Anniversary Celebrations

**Exercise 11.** Find the predicate of the following sentences:

1. In order to fulfil the above-mentioned project, these measures were put into practice. (Predicate: 'were put into practice' is a phraseological predicate in the passive voice). 2. One of the important problems nowadays is to support mass media in Kyrgyzstan. 3. The Executive Board consists of 51 representatives of member states. It was elected by the General Conference, at the semi-annual meeting. 4. The permanent provision of the agreement between the UN and the UNESCO, mentioned in UNESCO article above, is no longer in force.

**Exercise 12.** Discuss your ideas about Kyrgyzstan's membership of UNESCO with other members of the class.

**Exercise 13.** Give four forms of the verbs. Make sentences with each form of each verb in a way to bring out the difference in time.

### **Irregular Verbs**

to hold (held, holding)

- We held a meeting yesterday

to begin

They are holding a meeting now.

to lead

to become



## Regular verbs

to communicate

to promote

to express

to develop

**Exercise 14.** Make brief notes in a chart form of what UNESCO planned to do in 1996 - 97

**Exercise 15.** Make sentences of your own with these phrases:  
to take part in; to set the policy; opened for signature; to carry with; to be no longer in force.

**Exercise 16.** Scan the whole passage and retell it.

**Exercise 17.** Write a letter as the representative of your nation in UNESCO to your government. State what you spoke at the last meeting of the General Conference.

**Exercise 18.** Make a plan for the text about UNESCO and its future plans.

**Exercise 19.** Which of the phrases did you know before and which have you learnt by studying the text about UNESCO. Fill in Box A and Box B.

Box A	Box B

## UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM UNDP

UNDP is a central coordinating organization of the UN in the sphere of development. It is one of the many options for providing technical aid. The headquarters of UNDP is in New York with 115 regional offices in various parts of the world. It was established in 1965 according to a resolution of the General Assembly of the UN, combining two former structures - a Wide Program of technical aid established in 1944 and a Special Fund organized in 1958 to provide for or to invest in important projects for development.

UNDP is financed by means of non-obligatory payment of peace-loving societies. The main goal of UNDP is promoting, stabilizing and developing the economic and social life of countries by means of systematic aid connected with their national development. There are different forms of aid.

UNDP also helps governments to work out the country's programs, prepare them and to fulfill special projects. It helps to control planned actions according to the project. Besides, it consults, coordinates and provides administrative help in multilateral and bilateral projects in other spheres. Closely collaborating with the government, they work out different program for development of natural and economic resources, for training of workers, for providing different forms of technical aid and methods of drawing capital for development.

The projects of UNDP provide developing countries with 10, 000 highly qualified experts from all over the world. They provide technical aid, possibilities for education abroad, technical equipment which costs above \$150 million, beginning from simple working tools to computers. 60 percent of the expenses for the project should be paid by the government concerned. That is why UNDP experts always work together with the governments according to their national plan of development. UNDP provides all expenses of a country project for five years and later, they legis-

late. UNDP Office in Kyrgyzstan was initiated on March 12, 1993. On that day Erjan Murat was appointed Regional Representative and he presented Credentials to the President of Kyrgyzstan A.Akaev. UNDP is always in close contact with the Kyrgyz government.

UNDP, together with UNICEF and the MFA organized the Issyk-Kul Forum in 1997 where 5 delegations from the Central Asian region took an active part. There were representatives from different International Organizations, ministries and scientific research institutions, who are engaged in the sphere of economics, ecology and social problems. At the end of the conference, they adopted a Declaration on an agreed program in economy and ecology. The main task was to give this conference a permanent status.

**Exercise 1.** Find out the meanings of the following words and expressions in English and Russian, and use them in meaningful sentences:

- to give technical aid
- regional organizations
- resolution; special fund
- to invest in a project
- to be financed by
- national development
- in comparison with
- to promote
- to work out
- to fulfill the project
- to give administrative help
- economic resources
- to draw the capital
- highly qualified experts
- technical equipment
- expenses for the project
- to value all the expenses
- to be appointed by

confidential letter

normal rates

forum

scientific research institutions

strategic methods

mechanisms

measures

**Exercise 2.** Before reading the text you should find out:

a) facts you know about the topic;

b) facts you are not sure of;

c) facts you want to know about;

**Exercise 3.** Give synonyms for the following:

multilateral - , goal - , systematic - , to collaborate - , aid - ,

to promote - , abroad - , to realize - , different -

**Exercise 4.** Give antonyms for the following:

possibilities - , planned actions - , bilateral - , highly qualified

-, simple - , expenses - , to close - , to begin - , at the end -

**Exercise 5.** Give derivatives of the following words:

technical - technique

system -

to coordinate -

to govern -

to inform -

to declare -

**Exercise 6.** Find the correct answer from the information given:

1. It is one of the ... channels for giving technical aid.

a) important

b) bilateral

c) multilateral

2. A wide Program of ... was established in 1949.

a) social aid

b) technical assistance

c) spiritual activities

3. There are different ... constructed with other program

a) program

b) projects

c) aid



4. UNDP is financed by means of ... payment of the peace-loving societies.

- a) compulsory                      b) voluntary

5. There are ... regional offices of UNDP.

- a) 117                      b) 111                      c) 115

6. A special fund was organized in

- a) 1945                      b) 1965                      c) 1958

7. UNDP works the projects out together with

- a) local governments      b) private institutions  
c) joint stock companies

**Exercise 7.** Fill in the blanks with necessary prepositions.

1. UNDP is a central coordinating organization ... the UN in the sphere of development. 2. This program was established ... 1949. 3. UNDP helps to work out the projects together ... the local government. 4. They worked out a project ... 13 million dollars. 5. Representation of UNDP in Kyrgyzstan was initiated ... 1993. 6. They adopted a declaration ... contains strategic methods and intentions.

**Exercise 8.** Discuss your ideas about Kyrgyzstan's membership of UNDP with the other members of your group.

**Exercise 9.** Write a summary of text in chart form.

**Exercise 10.** Give past and past participle forms of the following verbs and use them in the sentences:

send - sent, had sent

draw -

develop -

cost -

work out -

give -

be -

connect -

pay -

**Exercise 11.** Write a report of various activities of the UNDP worldwide.

**Exercise 12.** Write a plan or program, acting as the General Director of the UNDP for Central Asia.

**Exercise 13.** Make a scenario of a session of the UNDP in Kyrgyzstan and organize a role play in your group.

**Exercise 14.** Make a list of the words with a) endings - al, -ic; b) prefixes - re

**Exercise 15.** Write a dialogue which could have taken place at the Issyk-Kul Forum '97 on Ecology in Kyrgyzstan.

**Exercise 16.** Write an advertisement for international newspapers and journals in which UNDP seeks to fill vacancies for technical experts in the field of water conservation for developing countries.

**Exercise 17.** Which of the phrases and political terms did you know before and which have you learnt while studying the text about UNDP. Fill in Box A and Box B.

Box A	Box B

**Exercise 18.** Make a diagram and complete it.

UNDP	Its functions
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.

**Exercise 19.** Discuss your ideas about UNDP with other members of the class.

**Exercise 20.** Retell the text and make a plan.

## THE UNITED NATIONS CHILDREN'S EMERGENCY FUND

### UNICEF

At the very beginning, the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund bore the title "General Assembly of the UN for help of the children." It was constituted in the first session of the General Assembly of the UN in 1946. Its primary aim was to provide relief to children in regions devastated by the war in Europe and in Japan. In 1950 the General Assembly of the UN made a new long term program of help for the children of developing countries by providing materials.

UNICEF pays special attention to rural populations. The main source of UNICEF are voluntary payments of governments and the private sector organization or private persons. At its 31st session the UN General Assembly declared 1979 the Year of Children.

The global problems of UNICEF are: a) decreasing the death rate among children and mothers b) free access to clean water for everybody c) free access to fundamental education (about 80 percent of the children of the world must be educated at the fundamental level by the year 2000) d) education for women and mothers e) helping handicapped children.

Some subsidiary goals of UNICEF are: a) eradication of diseases such as poliomyelitis by the year 2000; b) eradication of tetanus among newly -born children; c) basic maternity care to all women d) complete eradication of the disorder based on iodine shortage.

The leading organ of the UNICEF is the Executive Board, which meets every year. The UNICEF secretariat is headed by a director appointed by the Secretary General of the UN. From 1980 the Executive Director of UNICEF was James Grant, Under-Secretary General of the UN. In 1995 Karral Bekam from the US became the fourth Executive Director of UNICEF. The main partners of UNICEF in Kyrgyzstan, as in most countries are the Min-

istry of Health, Ministry of Education, National Children's Fund and the Red Crescent. They can offer short-term as well as long-term help to the children on the basis of their programs, adopted in cooperation with the Executive Board of the UNICEF. In 1994, a Central Asian Regional UNICEF representation was opened in Islamabad, headed by Mr. Akram Birerdich.

The UNICEF coordinator is in KYRGYZSTAN Mr. Rudy Rodrigues, with 12 years of experience in Agency. UNICEF is working hard. It has a definite plan in Central Asia as well as in Kyrgyzstan.

1. It provides food and antibiotics to the children and women of the Naryn and Talas regions.

2. Finances courses for nurses in every region of the country.

3. With the help of the Japanese Government, the representatives of the Agency bring vaccines and in cooperation with the Government of Germany and Italy bring and distribute clothes and equipment to schools and to public in general.

4. Within its special program for 1995-1999 about \$ 5 million USD is allocated for the health of mothers and children, for their food, education, the social uplift, water supply and sanitation. UNICEF is working on the project "Education for tolerance", in order to prevent possible ethnic and regional conflicts in the country.

UNICEF adopted a new program of help for Kyrgyzstan. Some volunteers from the Peace Corps organized resource centers in Kara-Balta and in Jallal Abad, and an information center in the National Library in Bishkek. UNICEF is helping to publish 1000 copies of the Civil Code of the Kyrgyz Republic, and to build water pipes in the Batken region in order to provide the population with water. It bought 5,000 tones of coal for the Kyrgyz people who live in Tajikistan. UNICEF also financed representatives of the Ministry of Health to take part in international conferences and seminars. Since 1993 UNICEF has provided iron and iodine for pregnant women. In 1995 UNICEF collaborated with "Meerim"



Charitable Foundation and the "Kyrgyz Children's Foundation" to defend the rights of children.

**Exercise 1.** Find out the meanings of the following words or expressions in English and Russian, and use them in meaningful sentences.

to provide relief to somebody, to be devastated by something or somebody, to make a long term program, developing countries, to provide something, rural population, to pay special attention to something, voluntary payments, to decrease something, free access to something, to be educated by, to help handicapped children, subsidiary goal, eradication of disease, complete eradication, to give basic maternity care to somebody, to be headed by, Under-Secretary General of the UN, to distribute something to somebody, for the period of, to be allocated for something, social uplift, water supply and sanitation, education for tolerance, to prevent conflicts, to adopt a program, a resource center, an information center, to be financed by, to take part in, for pregnant women, to defend the rights of children.

**Exercise 2.** Study the meanings of these words and give their synonyms. Also give their meaning in Russian.

devastation: destruction caused by war or natural disaster

collaboration: partnership for a project

eradication: complete removal (of a disease or poverty)

voluntary: not compulsory

to supply: to provide

implementation: putting into effect

fee: money charged for something

global: world - wide

**Exercise 3.** Find antonyms for these words. Give the Russian equivalents

sanitary: related to hygiene and cleanliness

tolerance: acceptance of other beliefs

regional conflict: war taking place in a small region only

educated:

long term: over a long period of time

**Exercise 4.** Before doing the exercise you should find out:

- a) facts you already know about this text;
- b) facts you are still not sure of;
- c) facts you still want to know.

**Exercise 5.** Paraphrase the following words and word combinations and use them in meaningful sentences of your own:

free access, subsidiary goal, Executive Board, implementation of the project, rural population, resource centers, to prevent ethnic conflict, decrease the death rate.

**Exercise 6.** Find the predicate of the sentences in paragraph 2.

Example: UNICEF (subject) pays special attention (phraseological predicate) to the rural population.

**Exercise 7.** Give four forms of these verbs.

to take part in, to pay attention to, to bring, to build, to go, to defend, to give, to shorten, to prevent, to open, to provide

(Example: He takes part in the competition. He took part in the Olympics in 1996. He is taking part in the chess tournament this year. He has taken part in the discussion.)

**Exercise 8.** Work in pairs and discuss these topics.

a. UNICEF and Kyrgyzstan ( general requirements - medicines, schools and trained teachers - how it can be done - which places need help most).

b. UNICEF and the Kyrgyz Children's Foundation "Meerim"

c. UNICEF and Women (maternity care, adult education)

d. UNICEF primary objectives in the world.

**Exercise 9.** Choose the correct answer from the information given.

1. UNICEF was organized in ...

- a. 1946                      b. 1956                      c. 1996

2. It provides help for .....

- a. the migrated people
- b. health of the whole population
- c. children's projects and programs

3. The General Assembly declared the year ... as the year of the children.

- a.1981                      b.1979                      c.1994

4. UNICEF pays great attention to the ... population.

- a. rural                      b. common                      c. general

5. Children of the world must be educated by ...

- a.1998                      b.2000                      c.2500

6. The main partner of UNICEF is ...

- a. the Ministry of Defense    b. UNDP    c. the Ministry of Health

7. By the help of the ... Government they provided vaccines for the children of Kyrgyzstan.

- a. German                      b. Japanese                      c. Italian

8. There is a UNICEF information center in ...

- a. Jalal Abad                      b. Talas                      c. Bishkek

9. UNICEF collaborates with ...

- a. The Kyrgyz Academy of Sciences  
b. Universities  
c. the Kyrgyz Children's Foundation "Meerim"

**Exercise 10.** Correct the wrong statements.

(Example: UNICEF paid attention to the demands of children ...)

1.UNICEF paid attention to the demands of adults in the devastated regions. 2.UNICEF provided the equipment for old people. 3. The main source of UNICEF is funds, voluntary contribution. 4. There are no global problems in the UNICEF program. 5.UNICEF wantsto reduce the birth rate of children 6.UNICEF is interested in employment for mothers. 7. The leading organ of UNICEF is the Secretariat. 8.UNICEF is working on the project "Education for jobs in order to prevent possible ethnic and regional conflicts".

**Exercise 11.** Answer these questions.

1. When was UNICEF organized? 2. What is its main goal? 3. Who are the members of UNICEF? 4. Why does it take care for children's lives? 5. Does it have special programs?

**Exercise 12.** Make a definite project for UNICEF on behalf of Kyrgyzstan.

(What are the main problems of children in this country? Health, education.)

**Exercise 13.** What is the text about in general? Make a precis of the passage in your own words.

**Exercise 14.** Complete the table below:

**Its functions**

<b>UNICEF</b>	1.
	2.
	3.

**Exercise 15.**

**Facts**

**Opinions**

1. UNICEF provides food for children

1. It will improve their health

2.

2.

3.

3.

**Exercise 16.** Ask for information by fax from any government agency outside Kyrgyzstan about the activities of UNICEF there. State the reason for your request.

**Exercise 17.** Reformulate the text and fill in the chart

Event	Date	Aim(goal)
1. UNICEF is organized	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.

**Exercise 18.** Write a short dialogue between two friends about the useful work being done by UNICEF in your country. (Use phrases like "Do you know?", "As far as I can see", "Do you think?", "That's right".



## WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION

### W T O

The World Trade Organization (WTO) came into existence on January 1, 1995 under the resolution of the Uruguay Round negotiations in a history the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade.(GATT). It helped to execute the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade , which was negotiated in 1947 and which came into force on January 1, 1948. GATT was the only treaty setting out rules for world trade. Its functions were to ease trade barriers and establish rules of trade among nations of the world.

GATT made special efforts to develop international trade. It placed particular emphasis on the export trade of developing countries. After the Marrakesh Declaration (Morocco) of April 15, 1994, WTO has been entrusted with these tasks. Its headquarters are in Geneva. WTO also deals with patent rights of goods and services.

The initial 23 GATT member countries grew to more than 50 countries, which worked to create the charter of the international trade organization(ITO), which became the specialized establishment of the United Nations Organization. The charter ensured not only rules regulating world trade, but also rules concerning employment, agreements on raw goods , restrictive business practice and international investments and services.

The World Trade Organization is theoretically open to all nations which undertake to comply with its rules and accept the attendant obligations. These are:

- a)the member countries practice free trade;
- b)establish a fixed level of import tariff, and
- c)accept the verdict of WTO in any dispute with another member-country.

Various international organizations cooperate in world trade matters. For example: The organization for economic cooperation and Development (OECD) was designed largely to aid economic

growth in its member countries. It's members include Canada, the US, Japan and most of the nations of the Western Europe. The United Nations conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) deals mainly with the problems of less developed countries. The General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade (GATT) is an association of more than 100 nations that works to promote trade.

The organization provides a forum for continuous negotiations on the trade-related issues that may be selected for the development of rules and disciplines. In addition, it carries out periodic review of the trade policies of individual member countries on the basis of the rules of its legal instruments.

World trade benefits people in two chief ways. First, consumers can obtain more goods at lower cost through specialization and exchange than if every country tried to be self sufficient and produce everything it needed.

Second, scarce resources can be used more efficiently if each nation concentrates on making the things, it can produce more efficiently than other countries. Goods are bought and sold on the basis of their price but different countries have different monetary system.

By 2 September 2000, WTO had 138 members

The agreement establishing WTO provides that it should perform the following four functions:

Firstly, it shall facilitate the implementation, administration and operation of the Uruguay Round legal instruments of any new agreement that may negotiated in the future

Secondly, it shall provide a forum for further negotiations among member countries on matters covered by the agreements as well as on new issues falling within its mandate.

Thirdly, it shall be responsible for the settlement of differences and disputes among its member countries;

Fourthly, it shall be responsible for carrying out periodic review of the trade policies of its member countries

Fifthly, it shall collaborate with other international organizations taking part in forming of the global economic policy

WTO has had extensive contact with other international organizations interested in its activities like International Monetary Fund, The World Bank, United Nations Conference on Trade and Development

On 13 February 1996 Kyrgyz Republic made formal application to the WTO, expressing interest in joining this organization as a full member and after some sessions, Kyrgyzstan became a full member of WTO on 17 July 1998.

**Exercise 1.** Give the meanings of these expressions taken from the passage in Russian:

came into existence - was formed or founded

to be negotiated - to be agreed upon through discussion

to come into force- to be legally binding on (member nations must follow its rules)

to set out rules- to define or state rules

to make special efforts- to try its best

to place particular emphasis on something- to give special importance to

free trade - trade without tariffs

to establish a fixed level of import tariff - to fix the tariff or duty on goods bought from other countries

to accept the verdict - to agree to the judgment of

barrier - block or hindrance

emphasis- stress

entrust- give the responsibility to discharge

theoretically- in rule

undertake- commit to do

comply with- to work in accordance with

attendant- which go with another

obligations - what one must follow

tariff- tax on goods bought

verdict- judgment

**Exercise 2.** Answer the questions given below from the given choices:

1. When did the WTO come into existence?  
a. 1947                      b. 1994                      c. 1995
2. Where is Marrakech situated?  
a. Switzerland              b. Morocco                      c. USA
3. The particular emphasis of the WTO is on:  
a. export trade of the developing countries  
b. setting rules for world trade  
c. patent rights of goods and services
4. When was GATT negotiated?  
a. 1947                      b. 1948                      c. 1994
5. Which of the following countries is not a member of the World Trade Organization?  
a. Morocco                      b. China                      c. USA

**Exercise 3.** Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with appropriate prepositions (in, with, of, into, etc.)

1. WTO came - ---existence ----- January 1, 1995.
2. WTO headquarters are ----- Geneva.
3. WTO has been entrusted ----- the 'ask----- developing foreign trade.
4. WTO also deals ----- the patent rights ---- goods and services.
5. All nations must comply - ---the WTO rules----- - fair trade.

**Exercise 4.** Answer these questions.

1. Which organization has the World Trade Organization replaced?
2. What were the functions of the General Agreement of Tariffs and Trade?
3. On what aspect did the GATT place particular emphasis ?
4. What are the main rules and attendant obligations of the World Trade Organization?
5. Is WTO membership open to all nations? Which country is not a member of the World Trade Organization?

**Exercise 5.** The teacher must involve the students on a discussion of the following topics.

1. Kyrgyzstan's membership in WTO.
2. Kyrgyzstan's membership in other international trade organizations.
3. The



extent and volume of Kyrgyzstan's present external trade and how it can be improved. 4. WTO rules on patents as applied to Kyrgyzstan. 5. The present state of the Kyrgyz economy.

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was negotiated in 1947 and it came into force on January 1, 1948. 2. World Trade Organization replaced the GATT on January 1, 1995. 3. The functions of GATT were to ease trade barriers and establish rules of fair trade among nations of the world. 4. GATT placed particular emphasis on the export trade of developing countries. 5. World Trade Organization is theoretically open to all nations who undertake to comply with its rules and accept the attendant obligations.

**Exercise 7.** Fill in the chart below

Organization	Its functions
World Trade Organization.	1. to ease trade barriers

**Exercise 8.** Make meaningful sentences of your own from these expressions:

come into existence, setting out rules, place emphasis on, be open to, comply with.

**Exercise 9.** Write a letter as a Secretary of the WTO to member-countries on strict observance (to follow) of the rules and obligations to the WTO

**Exercise 10.** Find the difference in pronunciation of the following words and use them in sentences meaningfully

Accept-except;

write- right;

**Exercise 11.** Take up your dictionary and explain two meanings of the words.

1. execute
2. legal instruments

**Exercise 12.** Change active voice to passive in the following.

1. GATT made special efforts to develop international trade.
2. WTO also deals with services and patent rights.
3. Two trading partner countries accepted the verdict of the WTO.

**Exercise 13.** Discuss the following questions in pairs.

1. Violation of WTO rules and what action can be taken against this.
2. Which new countries can be encouraged to join the WTO ?
3. Main functions of WTO.
4. The latest news about WTO and its members.

**Exercise 14.** Translate the last passage and retell it

**Exercise 15.** Write an extract on the emergence and objectives of WTO.

**Exercise 16.** Write a fax letter to the secretary of WTO asking for more information about WTO and its functions.

**Exercise 17.** Retell the whole text adding your own information about WTO and its function

**Exercise 18.** Translate the first passage

**Exercise 19.** Write a short dialogue between two friends about the useful work being done by the WTO in your country. Use phrases like "Do you know?", "As far as I can see", "That's right".

## INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION

### I L O

The International Labor Organization (ILO) is the oldest specialized agency of the United Nations. In fact, it was established in 1919 as an autonomous part of the League of Nations, the forerunner of the United Nations. The ILO is an intergovernmental agency, which has devoted much time and effort to exploring the conditions of women and children the world over. It has continuously conducted training and research into these areas. Besides establishing and enforcing international labor standards aimed at improving the conditions of the working masses, it is constantly engaged in dispensing social justice.

The ILO slogan is: "More Jobs, Better Jobs, Industrial Harmony, Social Justice." It had an original membership of 45 states in 1919. Today, this specialized UN agency has more than 150 members, and a large independent budget of its own.

The ILO has been engaged over the years in developing a comprehensive code of labor laws and justice, assisted by the efforts of its member governments as well as independent workers and employers representatives. It has a tripartite structure in which representatives of governments, employers and workers participate. It promotes social justice for working people by formulating international policies and programs to help improve the working and living conditions for labor throughout the world. It was the recipient of the 1969 Nobel Peace Prize.

The ILO established the International Institute for Labor Studies at its headquarters in Geneva in 1960. The institute is engaged in higher education and research in the fields of social and labor policy. The institute as well as the Center for Advanced Technical and Vocational Studies at Turin is a satellite body of the ILO. Key personnel from the different member countries of the ILO join the Technical Training Institute to obtain training, which is not possible for them to get in their own countries. This training

equips them for management development. ILO experts may also be engaged by member countries for training and advisory purposes. These programs are funded by the UNDP, bilateral aid and ILO's own regular budget for technical cooperation.

More than a hundred countries at present benefit from the ILO technical assistance program. It provides training for vocational rehabilitation of the disabled as well as women and drop-outs from schools. Training in alleviating rural poverty and small industry development, as well as in the hotel and tourism industries is also imparted. ILO adopts conventions with the usual process at international "law making" conferences. Typically at such conferences only governments will be represented, and the representative will be instructed by his or her government as how to vote on major issues. Obviously, on the matter of reservations ILO conventions differ from many others. After a convention had been signed at such an ILO conference, there is normally no obligation on individual states to submit it to whatever domestic approval processes they may have. The convention came into force in May 1953. As we mentioned before if a state does become a party to such a convention it could do so subject to a reservation, unless precluded by the treaty itself or unless the reservation is incompatible with the object and purpose of the treaty.

**Exercise 1.** Give the meanings of the following words and expressions in English and Russian.

specialized agency - a body or organization with a special function

autonomous - having powers of its own

forerunner - something that comes before

intergovernmental - between governments

enforce - put into practice by law or other means

dispense - to hand out

comprehensive - covering all important aspects

tripartite - among three parties

promote - to encourage



budget - money for use

to budget - to create budget

formulate - to define in exact words

satellite body - a smaller organization dependent on a major one

advisory - having the function of advising

vocational - related to employment

drop-out - one who does not complete schooling

alleviate - to make less

impart-to provide

rural - of the village

**Exercise 2.** Give synonyms for the following words:

promote, assisted, obtain, dispensing, alleviating, imparted

**Exercise 3.** Give antonyms for the following words:

forerunner, justice, employer, dependent, governmental.

**Exercise 4.** Answer these questions.

1. What is the aim of the International Labor Organization?
2. What is the slogan of the ILO?
3. How is the ILO structured?
4. What is the aim of the International Institute for Labor Studies?
5. What are the concerns of the Center for Advanced Technical and Vocational Studies?
6. What do you know about ILO conventions?

**Exercise 5.** The teacher must involve the students in a discussion of the following topics:

1. The League of Nations and the reasons for its failure.
2. Object behind the setting up of the United Nations.
3. The working of the International Labor Organization.
4. The concept of Social Justice.
5. The Nobel Prizes especially the Nobel Peace Prize.

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The International Labor Organization was established in 1919 as an autonomous part of the League of Nations, the fore-

runner of the United Nations. 2. ILO has continuously conducted studies and research in exploring and improving the living conditions of women and children the world over. 3. Besides establishing and enforcing international labor standards aimed at improving the conditions of the working masses, ILO is constantly engaged in dispensing social justice. 4. ILO's slogan is: "More Jobs, Better Jobs, Industrial Harmony, Social Justice." 5. The ILO has been engaged over the years in developing a comprehensive code of labor laws and justice.

**Exercise 7.** Notice how these nouns are made into adjectives:

For example: nation - international

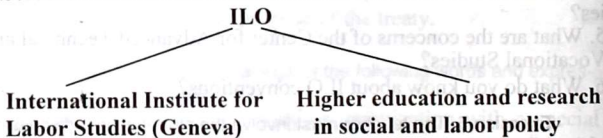
government -intergovernmental

Find five nouns from the passage and make adjectives from them.

**Exercise 8.** Fill in the chart below.

Organization	Functions
International Labor Organization	1. explores conditions of women.
	2.
	3.
	4.

**Exercise 9.** Fill in the tree diagram below and explain the various educational units of the ILO and their functions



**Exercise 10.** Write a brief report, as a Secretary of the ILO, to representatives in a member country to explain the aims and objectives of the ILO

**Exercise 11.** Answer the following questions:

1. When was the ILO established?

a)1919

b)1945

c)1969

2. Which of the following is a part of the ILO slogan?
- Enforcing international labor standards
  - Improving the living conditions of the working masses
  - Social Justice
3. What was the original membership of the International Labor Organization?
- 50
  - 150
  - 45
4. The structure of the ILO is
- bipartite
  - tripartite
  - multilateral
5. Where is the Center for Advanced Technical and National Studies situated?
- Geneva
  - Turin
  - Luxembourg

**Exercise 12.** Fill in the blanks in the sentences given below with appropriate prepositions:

- ILO is the oldest specialized agency ... the United Nations.
- ILO has devoted much time and effort ... exploring the conditions ... women and children the world over.
- ILO has continuously conducted research ... these areas.
- ILO works ... establishing and enforcing international labor standards aimed ... improving the conditions ... the working masses.
- ILO is constantly engaged ... dispensing social justice.

**Exercise 13.** Analyze the use tense in the sentence

ILO has been engaged in developing a comprehensive code of labor laws and justice

**Exercise 14.** Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using the form of the verbs in brackets to indicate activity, stretching over a period of time

- Nurgul \_\_\_\_\_ hard for two months.(work).
- The International University \_\_\_\_\_ education in International Law and Diplomacy since 1992 (impart).
- We have \_\_\_\_\_ tired working these two hours (get).
- UNICEF \_\_\_\_\_ relief to children for many years (provide)

**Exercise 15.** Find the full forms for the

UNDP, UNICEF, GATT, UNESCO, WTO

**Exercise 16. Pronunciation:**

What is the difference in the meanings between “personal and personnel” Look up the words your dictionary, and use the words in your own sentences so as to bring out the difference.

**Exercise 17. Find the nouns for :**

formulate, satellite, vocational, autonomous

**Exercise 18. Find the most important points in the passage and retell the text in your own words.**

**Exercise 19. Make up a dialogue about the text.**

**Exercise 20. Find the British spellings for these words which are in American spelling: labor, program center.**



## THE INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF RED CROSS AND RED CRESCENT SOCIETIES IFRC & RCS

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was founded in Paris 5. May, 1919 in the aftermath of World War I, under the name of League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies. It has changed its name in 1991, and it has celebrated its 75th anniversary in 1994.

The International Federation is a global humanitarian organization consisting of the national Red Cross and Red Crescent with Societies, a Secretariat in Switzerland, and delegations throughout the world. It is a non-political, non-denominational and non-racial organization. Its branches are: The International Federation, The National Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the International Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement.

The general object of the International Federation is "to inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by the National Societies with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering and thereby contributing to the maintenance and the promotion of peace in the world".

More specifically, its function is:

- to organize, to coordinate and to direct international relief action;
- to promote and support humanitarian activities on behalf of vulnerable populations;
- to represent National Societies in the international field;
- to bring help to victims of armed conflicts, and to refugees and displaced people outside conflict zones;
- to encourage creation and development of National Societies and
- reduce the vulnerability of people through development program.

The International Federation has a unique network to respond efficiently and rapidly to ever-increasing humanitarian needs. In 1994, there were 163 National Societies, 274,000 employees, 128 million members and volunteers, and more than 400 delegates working world-wide in 13 regional and 50 national delegations.

In the event of a disaster, the International Federation can launch an international appeal on behalf of those affected. It coordinates donations in cash, in kind and in services for relief operations-sometimes of indefinite duration. When the emergency phase is over, it very often initiates development and disaster preparedness program.

International Federation aid is given in an independent and impartial way. It is available to people irrespective of race, religious beliefs or political opinions. The Seven Fundamental Principles of the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement - Humanity, Impartiality, Neutrality, Independence, Voluntary Service, Unity and Universality - guide all the actions of the International Federation.

In addition to its relief operations and development and disaster preparedness program, the International Federation provides National Societies with support in areas as diverse as blood donation, the prevention of disease and epidemics, first aid, social welfare, the prevention of and fight against AIDS, and information and communication systems.

As the third millennium dawns, humanitarian challenges are changing. Relief operations tend to be more complex as poverty increases among a large part of the world's population. At the same time, the humanitarian gap is widening, available resources are diminishing whereas the numbers of those who need help is increasing.

The International Federation estimates that by the year 2000, the number of people affected annually by disasters of all sorts will be between 300 and 500 million.

The International Federation guidelines for action, "the Strategic Work Plan for the Nineties", focus on the major challenge of improving, in cooperation with the populations themselves, the situation of the most vulnerable.

The four principal goals of the International Federation for the year 2000, as defined in the Strategic Work Plan, are: to enhance respect for human dignity and humanitarian values, to improve the ability to cope with crisis, to strengthen capacities for vulnerable communities, and to build a stronger International Federation.

### **Exercise 1. Vocabulary**

Give the meanings of the words and phrases in Russian:

- Red Cross, Red Crescent - names of international societies
- humanitarian - aimed at helping people in need
- non-political - not engaged in political activity
- non-denominational - working for no particular group, especially not for any religious group
- non-racial - working for everyone, irrespective of race
- International Committee - Committee of members from a number of nations
- constitute - made up of
- to inspire - to make someone want to do or believe something
- facilitate - to make easier to do
- to prevent - to stop, to hinder
- to alleviate - to make less
- to contribute - to give one's share to, to make a donation to
- relief - help in trouble or difficulty
- vulnerable populations - people who are most likely to suffer in a disaster
- victims - people who suffer
- refugees - people who take shelter away from home because of war, and who cannot return home, unless favorable conditions appear
- unique - the only one

disaster - an event which causes hardship like an earthquake or war

impartial - without taking sides

affected annually - it happens to them every year

**Exercise 2.** Before reading the text you should find out:

a) facts you knew about this topic

b) facts you are not sure of;

c) facts you want to know.

**Exercise 3.** Give synonyms for the following words:

to cause, to provide, to stop, to obtain, to encourage.

**Exercise 4.** Give antonyms for the following words:

useful, expensive, employed, escape, near, reduce, increase, to prevent.

**Exercise 5.** Complete the table below.

	Its functions
Red Crescent	1.
	2.
	3.

**Exercise 6.** Fill in the blanks with the necessary words below:

**divide/division/divided by/ divisible by/ indivisible**

a. \_\_\_\_\_ is a mathematical operation. b. Twelve \_\_\_\_\_ four equals three. c. Thirteen is not \_\_\_\_\_ five. d. "\_\_\_\_\_ and Rule" was a slogan for the Roman Conquest of Europe. e. A river is \_\_\_\_\_. You can not cut it into two.

**deprive/deprived/deprivation/deprived of**

a. \_\_\_\_\_ of homes, jobs, shelter and warmth may affect up to 500 million people in the world by the year 2000. b. People who are \_\_\_\_\_ jobs in Kyrgyz uranium mines seek work in Bishkek. c. The number of the \_\_\_\_\_ in the world is growing at an alarming rate. d. Wars \_\_\_\_\_ people of their homes and cause a refugee problem.



**Exercise 7.** Use the following words in meaningful sentences that explain their meanings:

to encourage, to facilitate, to promote, to inspire, to push forward ideas or activities, to fill with hope and admiration, to praise efforts in a difficult situation, to make something possible.

**Exercise 8.** Find very important events from the text

**Exercise 9.** Find the correct answer from the information given:

1. The League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies was founded

- a) in 1991.
- b) during the First World War.
- c) shortly after the World War II.

2. It changed its name to "The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies"

- a) in the Second World War.
- b) on May 5, 1919.
- c) at its 75th Anniversary.
- d) in 1991.

3. "A global humanitarian organization" is

- a) A society which cares for everybody in the world.
- b) An organization with a world-shaped structure, composed of homo-sapiens.
- c) An International Secretariat in Switzerland.

**Exercise 10.** Reformulate the text in this chart or fill in the table below with facts from the text.

Event	Date	Order
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

**Exercise 11.** Memorize the words in the passage with the suffixes: -al, -tion, -ment, and with the negative prefix "non".

**Exercise 12.** Work in small groups and discuss the topics below.

The Red Crescent Movement.

The International Federation's activities.

**Exercise 13.** Find the correct answers.

1. In 1994 there were about .... members and volunteers in the International Federation.

- a) 328 million.                      b) 128 million.                      c) 163 million.

2. The general objective of the International Federation is

a) to stop humanitarian activities.

b) to promote peace.

c) to help the unemployed.

3. It is a ... organization.

a) governmental.

b) non-political.

c) regional.

4. More than ... delegates are working worldwide in 13 regional delegations.

a) 756.

b) 400.

c) 592.

5. They have a special program for ..... people.

a) homeless.

b) vulnerable.

c) international.

**Exercise 14.** Prepare a fax text describing the activities of the Red Crescent in Kyrgyzstan.

**Exercise 15.** Retell the text in your own words.

**Exercise 16.** Explain the meaning of the term "human and natural disasters".

**Exercise 17.** Make up a dialogue based on the text.

**Exercise 18.** Write a fax asking for emergency help in a disaster or, as a member of the Red Cross Society. Write a draft for an appeal in newspapers to the general public to contribute **clothes and food for people dying of cold and starvation.**

## THE EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

### EEC

The European Economic Community is popularly known as the European Common Market. It was established on January 1, 1958, as a bloc of 12 European industrial nations. By forming one market without artificial barriers to trade and investment, the member nations hope to increase their economic efficiency and thus raise their citizens standard of living. The members of the community are: Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, and the United Kingdom. Their ultimate goal is a complete customs union with free flow of goods, services and labor among all members.

In 1993, the member nations of the European Economic Community formed the European Union. The Union consists of three pillars. One of the pillars is the European Community. The others are Common Foreign and Security Policy (which includes military policy) and Justice and Home Affairs (which involves cooperation on such issues as crime and immigration).

The European Community is a major economic unit. Its members have more people and produce more goods and services than the United States. They import and export more than any one country in the world. The United States is the organization's chief trade partner. The EEC members have abolished all tariffs and most other obstacles to the free movement (flow) of goods, services, or capital among themselves. To harmonize the economic and social policies of member nations the community has adopted laws governing aspects of agriculture, transportation; antitrust policies; health, food and industrial standards, taxes, and other issues.

The European Community operates under the administrative system of the European Union. The system has three branches: executive (Commission), legislative (Council of Ministers), and judicial (Court of Justice).

The Commission of the European Community, consists of seventeen members nominated by the governments of the member states but acting independently of them. France, Germany, Italy, Spain and the United Kingdom nominate two members each, and the other countries, one member each. The Treaty gives the Commission the sole right of initiating measures to be adopted by the Committees. The Council of Ministers sometimes asks the Commission to initiate certain measures, which it will do if it sees fit. Each Commissioner is appointed by his member state for four years, and his responsibility for a particular function of the administration is allocated by the President of the Commission.

The Council of the European Community, consists of ministers nominated by, and representing, each of the twelve member states. It considers and, in certain limited instances, can veto or amend, proposals from the Commission. Decisions are, in most cases, to be taken by majority vote, but in some unanimity is required. When appropriate, the representatives on the Council are the Foreign Ministers, but, according to the subject of the agenda of each meeting, they may be the Ministers of Agriculture, Finance, Transport, etc. The Presidency of the Council rotates every six months in alphabetical order. Whichever member has the Presidency presides also over all the various Council and committee meetings and determines their agenda, and its Foreign Minister delivers the opening speech to the European Parliament. Weighted voting is on the basis of the United Kingdom, France, Germany and Italy each having ten votes; Spain eight; Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and Portugal five, Ireland and Denmark three and Luxembourg two. The Council meets in Brussels or Luxembourg.

The European Parliament consists of 518 members elected by direct franchise on the basis of 81 members each from France, Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom; 60 from Spain, 25 from the Netherlands, 24 each from Belgium, Greece and Portugal, 16 from Denmark; 15 from Ireland and 6 from Luxembourg.

The Parliament is mainly an advisory body. It has the power to dismiss the Commission. The Single European Act gives the



Parliament considerably wider powers, i.e., co-decision in matters regarding the internal market.

The Court of Justice, which consists of 13 Independent judges, is the Court in all matters relating to the Committees and the interpretation of the Community Treaties. The Council of Ministers serves as the community's policy making body. It cannot propose legislation, but it can

a) accept or reject the Commission's proposals and request proposals

b) make binding decisions on certain matters.

The European Parliament debates proposals and requests proposals of the Commission and advises both the Commission and the Council. It can accept the proposal of the Commission by a two-thirds vote. It can also reject a draft budget. The Parliament meets in Strasbourg, France. Its Secretariat (administrative staff) meets in Luxembourg.

**Exercise 1.** Give Russian equivalents for the following words and translate the definitions into Russian.

tax - (noun) money paid by people for the cost of public works and services

revenue - (noun) money coming in; income

welfare - (noun) the condition of being well or doing well.

propose - (verb) to put forward for consideration, discussion, acceptance, or trial; suggest

polycymaking - (adj) the act, process on devising policy on a high level, especially by a government or administration of a country

advisory - (adj) having power to advise but not to determine or direct policy

percentage - (noun) a rate or proportion of each hundred; part of each hundred

unanimous - (adj) in complete accord or agreement; mutually agreed

artificial - (adj) made by human skill or labor not natural

efficiency - (noun) the ability to do things without waste of time and energy

chief - (adj) at the head, highest in rank or authority

tariff - (noun) a table of fixed charges, a duty on imports or exports

transportation - (noun) 1. the action of carrying from one place to another. 2. the business of carrying people or goods

“pillar” - (noun) (figurative) an important support or supporter, as a state, institution or principle

anti-trust - (adj) opposed to trust or other business monopolies, especially those contrived by large corporations having enough control of the market to govern trade practices and prices and act to stifle.

**Exercise 2.** Using the information in the article above, discuss the following questions.

1. What is the European Community engaged in?
2. Which countries are the members of the Community?
3. What is the main aim of the European Community?
4. What are the three “pillars” of the European Community?
5. What are the branches of the administrative system of the European Community?
6. What is the duty of the Commission?
7. What kind of body is the European Parliament?
8. What actions does the Court of Justice decide?

**Exercise 3.** Pronounce the following names of countries and translate them into Russian. Give the word that means a national of these countries. Eg. France - French (use your dictionary, if necessary)

France, Luxembourg, Germany, Ireland, Italy, Portugal, Spain, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Japan, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, Norway.

**Exercise 4.** Fill in the blanks in the sentences below with articles where necessary.

1. The European Community has helped increase \_\_\_\_\_ economic welfare of the citizens of its member states.
2. The European Community is \_\_\_\_\_ major economic unit.
3. Regular meetings of \_\_\_\_\_ Foreign Min-

isters are held from time to time. 4. The European Council was created at \_\_\_\_\_ summit meeting held in Paris in December 1948. 5. The Secretary - General and headquarters of EFTA are in \_\_\_\_\_ Geneva.

**Exercise 5.** Choose the correct answer.

1. What body is mainly an advisory body of the European Community?

- a) The Court of Justice                      b) The Commission  
c) European Parliament

2. The Court of Justice is in

- a) Luxembourg                      b) Brussels                      c) Belgium

3. The 17 commissioners are chosen by agreement of the member nations for

- a) five - year terms                      b) four - year terms                      c) three - year terms

4. In 1993, the member nations of the European Community formed the

- a) European Monetary System(EMS)  
b) European Economic Community (EEC)  
c) European Union

5. The work of the European Community includes

- a) economic and social policies  
b) military policy  
c) cooperation which involves crime and immigration

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following sentences into Russian.

1. The European Community operates under the administrative system of the European Union. 2. The Council of Ministers sometimes asks the Commission to initiate certain measures, which it will implement if it deems fit. 3. Decisions in most cases are to be taken by majority vote, but in some unanimity is required. 4. The Presidency of the Council rotates every six months in alphabetical order. 5. The Court of Justice, which consists of 13 independent judges, is the court in all matters relating to the communities and the representation of the Community Treaties.

**Exercise 7.** Complete the following sentences based on the passage above.

1. The purpose of the ECSC is to ... 2. The Council of the European Community decides in matters relating to the free movement of ... 3. The Council of Ministers serves as ... 4. Justice and Home Affairs involves ... 5. The European Community harmonizes ...

**Exercise 8.** Explain the meanings of the following words and expressions from the passage. Make sentences with each of them.

raise one's citizens' standard of living

to be adopted by

initiate certain measures

independent judges

deliver the opening speech

to be the final and binding decision

**Exercise 9.** Translate the following phrases into English based into the passage above.

отклонить проект бюджета

назначен государством

свободное передвижение капитала

обсуждение планов

военная политика

искусственный барьер

в некоторых ограниченных инстанциях

**Exercise 10.** Use prepositions in the blanks in the sentences below; **of, for, under, by, on.**

1. The European Community operates \_\_\_\_\_ the administrative system of the European Union. 2. \_\_\_\_\_ forming one market without artificial barriers to trade and investment, these nations want to gain from the union. 3. The Council of Ministers makes binding decisions \_\_\_\_\_ certain matters. 4. Turkey applied \_\_\_\_\_ membership in 1987. 5. The European Parliament has the right \_\_\_\_\_ consultation



**Exercise 11.** Word - building (noun - adjectives). Use -al, -ical, -ial, as endings to make adjectives from these nouns and use them in your own sentences:

nation - national

economy

industry

alphabet

agriculture

**Exercise 12.** Fill in the chart below:

Organization	Its functions
European Community	1.increases the economic efficiency of the member states
	2.
	3.
	4.

**Exercise 13.** Fill in the chart below and explain the administrative system of European Community.

European Community			
The Commission	The Council of Ministers	The European Parliament	The Court of Justice
1.exercises powers assigned by the council	1.	1.	1.
2.has exclusive power to propose community legislation	2.	2.	2.

**Exercise 14.** Pronounce the following words properly with the help of your teacher.

issues; tariffs; chief; taxes; franchise; revenue; welfare; unanimous.

**Exercise 15.** Work in pairs. Discuss the following questions.

1. Does Kyrgyzstan have any dealings with the European Community? If it has, what are they?
2. What can you say about the present state of the Kyrgyz economy?

**Exercise 16.** Write a brief report as a Secretary of the European Community to representatives in a member - country to explain the aims and objectives of the European Community.

**Exercise 17.** Give antonyms for:  
artificial; antitrust; export; final; efficiency.

**Exercise 18.** Find the most important points in the passage and retell the text in your own words.

European		The Council of Ministers	The Commission
1	exercises powers assigned by the council		
2	has exclusive power to propose community legislation		

## INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT

### IBRD

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), popularly known as the World Bank, was conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference in July 1944. It came into existence on December 27, 1945. However, its operations began on June 25, 1946.

The World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are the two of the several specialized agencies of the United Nations. They work in partnership with the United Nations in various economic and developmental spheres.

The IBRD or the World Bank is owned by the governments of 148 countries. Its capital is subscribed by its member countries, and it finances its lending operations primarily from its own borrowing in the world capital markets. A substantial contribution to the IBRD's resources also comes from its retained earnings and the flow of repayments on its loans. These generally have a grace period of five years and are repayable over twenty years or less. They are directed towards developing countries at more advanced stages of economic and social growth. The interest rate the IBRD charges on its loans is calculated in accordance with a guideline related to its cost of borrowing. The IBRD's Charter spells out certain basic rules that govern its operations. It must lend only for productive purposes, and it must stimulate economic growth in the developing countries where it lends. It must pay due regard to the prospects for repayment, and each loan is made to a government or must be guaranteed by the government concerned. The use of loans cannot be restricted to purchases in any particular member country, and the IBRD's decision to lend must be based on economic considerations.

The bank aims to keep up the reconstruction and development of economies of members by:

- (i) facilitating investment of capital
- (ii) promoting foreign investment
- (iii) supplementing private investment by facilitating investment of capital, by providing loans for productive purposes out of its capital funds, and
- (iv) promoting growth of international trade and equilibrium in the balance of payments.

The World Bank is an international organization that provides loans to countries for development projects. It lends money to member governments and their agencies and to private organizations in the member nations. The World Bank is a specialized agency of the United Nations. The World Bank operates through a board of governors and about 20 executive directors chosen to maintain money from various sources on reasonable terms. These loans help members develop their national economies. The bank encourages private investment in member countries. It also provides many technical assistance services to members. The headquarters of the World Bank are in Washington DC.

## **INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND**

### **IMF**

The International Monetary Fund (IMF), another specialized agency of the United Nations, was established on December 27, 1945. It began its operations on March 1, 1947. The IMF aims at;

- a) promoting international monetary cooperation and expansion of international trade;
- b) promoting exchange stability and avoiding competitive exchange depreciations;
- c) assisting in the establishment of multilateral system of payment with respect to currency transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign restrictions.

The headquarters of the IMF are in Washington, DC.



The Kyrgyz Republic is a member of both the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. It is beneficiary of aid and assistance from both intergovernmental organizations, which are related to the United Nations by special agreements.

**Give the meanings of the following in both English and Russian (use your dictionary), use them in meaningful sentences.**

Specialized, conceive, come into existence, begin operations, reconstruction, facilitate, promote, investment, supplement, productive purposes, equilibrium, balance of payments, aegis ['i:dʒɪs], monetary cooperation, stability, depreciation, beneficiary, to provide loans, to get funds from, to operate through a board of governors, from sources on reasonable terms, to develop economically, to encourage private investment, to begin operating, promoting exchange stability, multilateral system of payment

**Exercise 1.** Before reading the text you should find out

- a) facts you know about
- b) facts you are not sure of
- c) facts you want to know

**Exercise 2.** Give synonyms for the following

assist, conceive, operate, facilitate, reconstruct, aegis, stability, depreciate, benefit, locate

**Exercise 3.** Answer the following questions using the information in the passage above.

1. What is the official name of the World Bank?
2. When was it founded?
3. What is the function of the World Bank?
4. Where does the World Bank get money from?
5. What do you understand by the word "loan"?
6. When did the IMF start operating?
7. What are the aims of the IMF?
8. How does the World Bank operate?

**Exercise 4.** Complete the following sentences with the words from the list. **from, to, by, towards, in, at.**

1. The IBRD is formed ..... the membership of 148 countries. 2. The World Bank lends money ..... member nations. 3. The World Bank must stimulate economic growth ..... the developing countries where it lends money. 4. The World Bank provides money ..... technical assistance to member nations. 5. The bank was founded ..... 1946. 6. The IMF aims ..... promoting international monetary cooperation. 7. The use of loans cannot be restricted ..... purchases. 8. The IBRD's decision .....lend must be based on economic considerations.

**Exercise 5.** Choose the correct answer.

1. Where was the idea of the World Bank conceived?

- a) Washington                      b) Bretton Woods      c) Geneva

2. When did the World Bank start operating?

- a) July 1944                      b) December 1945      c) June 1946

3. When was the International Monetary Fund established?

- a) December 1945      b) June 1946      March 1947

4. The World Bank lends to developing countries.

- a) which are at advanced stages of economic and social growth  
b) to help eliminate foreign restrictions  
c) to avoid competitive exchange depreciations

5. The IMF aims at:

- a) stimulating economic growth in developing countries  
b) promoting International Monetary Cooperation  
c) lending only for productive purposes

**Exercise 6.** Translate the following sentences into Russian:

1. The IBRD's capital is subscribed by its member countries, and it finances its borrowing in the world capital markets. 2. A substantial contribution to the IBRD's resources also comes from its retained earnings and the flow of repayments on its loans. 3. The interest rate the IBRD charges on its loans is calculated in accordance with a guideline related to its cost of borrowing. 4. The

IBRD must lend only for productive purposes, and it must stimulate the economy where it lends. 5. The IMF aims at promoting international monetary cooperation and expansion of international trade.

**Exercise 7.** Complete the following sentences from the information in the passage

1 World Bank came into existence in ...

- a. July 1944                      b. December 1945      c. June 1946

2. Which among the following is not a function of the World Bank?

a. facilitating investment of capital

b. promoting growth of international trade

c. promoting exchange stability

3. World Bank headquarters are located in ...

- a. New York                      b. Geneva      c. Washington, D.C.

4. The International Monetary Fund began its operations on.

- a. March, 1947                      b. December 27, 1945      c. June 25, 1946

5. Promoting international monetary cooperation and expansion of international trade is one of the functions of the ...

- a. World Bank                      b. International Monetary Fund

c. Neither of these

**Exercise 8.** Work in pairs or in small groups on the following topics.

1. The World Bank and the IMF work in partnership with the United Nations in various economic and developmental spheres. 2. The idea of the World Bank was conceived at the Bretton Woods Conference in July, 1944. 3. The World Bank aims to help in the reconstruction and development of economies of members by facilitating the investment of capital. 4. The World Bank promotes the growth of international trade and equilibrium in the balance of payments. 5. The International Monetary Fund is an intergovernmental institution. 6. The International Monetary Fund aims to promote international monetary cooperation and the expansion of

international trade. 7. One of the aims of the International Monetary Fund is to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payment for currency transactions among members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions.

**Exercise 9.** Make a plan of the text and discuss it with other members of the class.

**Exercise 10.** Study the current economic situation in Kyrgyzstan and prepare notes on how it can be improved further.

**Exercise 11.** Make an interview as if you are a general secretary of the International Monetary Fund.

**Exercise 12.** Prepare a project in written form to get a grant from the IMF.

**Exercise 13.** Fill in the diagram

	Its functions
IMF	

**Exercise 14.** Discuss your ideas about the Bretton Woods institutions with other members of the class.

**Exercise 15.** Reformulate the text and fill in the chart.

Event	Date	Order
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.

**Exercise 16.** Find very important events from the text.

**Exercise 17.** Retell the text using all the materials.

**Exercise 18.** What do you understand by "the developing countries"



## NORTH ATLANTIC TREATY ORGANIZATION N A T O

North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) was established by the 1949 North Atlantic Treaty, commonly referred to as the Treaty of Washington.

NATO's 16 member states are:

Belgium	Luxembourg
Canada	The Netherlands
Denmark	Norway
France	Portugal
Germany (since 1955)	Spain (since 1982)
Greece (since 1952)	Turkey (since 1952)
Iceland	The United Kingdom
Italy	The United States

### **Political Goals and Basic Tasks**

The North Atlantic Alliance is a defensive alliance based on political and military cooperation among independent member countries, established in accordance with Article 51 of the United Nations Charter. As stated in the preamble to the North Atlantic Treaty, Alliance members are committed to safeguarding the freedom, common heritage and civilization of their peoples, founded on the principles of democracy, individual liberty and the rule of law.

Article 4 of the Treaty provides for consultations among the allies whenever any of them believes that their territorial integrity, political independence or security is threatened. NATO member states are committed to the defense of one another by Article 5 of the North Atlantic Treaty. This stipulates that an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe or North America shall be considered as an attack against them all.

The North Atlantic Alliance also embodies a transatlantic partnership between the European members of NATO and the United States and Canada, designed to bring about peace and sta-



bility throughout Europe. The objectives of the partnership between the European and North American members of the Alliance are primarily political, underpinned by shared defense planning and military cooperation, but also by cooperation and consultation in economic, scientific, environmental and other relevant fields.

NATO has evolved as an organization and has developed its political and military structures to take account of the transformation of the European security environment since the end of the Cold War.

### **NATO's Transformation**

In 1989 a process of fundamental political change in Europe began, which was to lead to the end of the ideological and military division of Europe and the demise of the Warsaw Pact.

The transformation of NATO structures and policies was initiated by NATO Heads of State and Government at Summit meetings held in London in July 1990, and reinforced by decisions taken in Rome in November 1991, and in Brussels in January 1994. An essential component of this transformation was the establishment of close security links with the states of Central and Eastern Europe and those of the former Soviet Union through the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) and, later, the Partnership for Peace (PFP).

Other key changes and innovations undertaken since 1989 include the adoption of a new Strategic Concept; development of increased coordination and cooperation with other international institutions, such as the UN, OSCE, WEU and EU; and agreement to make NATO's assets and experience available to support UN peacekeeping operations. NATO supported UN peacekeeping efforts in the former Yugoslavia beginning in 1992, until the successful conclusion of a peace agreement in December 1995, and also in Kosovo in 1999.

### **The North Atlantic Council**

The North Atlantic Council (NAC) is the most important decision-making body in NATO. It has effective political authority and powers of decision for the Alliance and consists of Permanent

Representatives of all 16 NATO member countries meeting together at least once a week. The Council also meets at higher levels involving Foreign Ministers or Heads of Government but it has the same authority and powers of decisions, the same status and validity, at whatever level it meets.

The Council provides unique forum for wide-ranging consultation between member governments on all issues affecting their security. Each Government is represented on the Council by a Permanent Representative with ambassadorial rank.

### **The North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC)**

Dialogue and cooperation with the Newly Independent Countries of Central and Eastern Europe and of the former Soviet Union took on concrete form with the creation of the North Atlantic Cooperation Council (NACC) in December 1991.

The development of dialogue and partnership with new Cooperation Partners forms an integral part of NATO's Strategic Concept.

The NACC's inaugural meeting was held on 20 December 1991 with the participation of 25 countries, including the 16 NATO Allies. Following the dissolution of the Soviet Union which took place on the same day, and the subsequent creation of the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), participation in the NACC was expanded to include all the member states of the CIS, as well as Georgia and Albania which joined the process in April and June 1992, respectively. At the meeting of the NACC held in Oslo in June 1992, Finland also began attending as an observer.

Slovenia joined the NACC in January 1996, so there are now 39 NACC members, including all 16 NATO member countries plus:

Albania	Azerbaijan	Bulgaria	Estonia
Armenia	Belarus	Czech Republic	Georgia
Hungary	Lithuania	Tajikistan	Turkmenistan
Kazakhstan	Moldova	Russia	Ukraine
Kyrgyzstan	Poland	Slovakia	Uzbekistan
Latvia	Romania	Slovenia	

Austria, Finland, Malta, Sweden and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia have observer status in the NACC.

**Exercise 1.** Give the meanings of the following in Russian and use them in your own sentences.

to be interested in, to keep peace, solidarity, security, to take resolutions, disintegration, to be prospective, armed forces, the Council of North Atlantic Ocean, in the sphere of, to make presentations, confidential, extreme civil situations, natural disasters, earthquakes, landslips-landslides, international, to patronize, degradation, water supply, irreversible, to be stabilized, a zone of higher risk, to have one's own strategy, inter ethnic agreement, to be unpredictable, to be under a title, living standard of the people

**Exercise 2.** Find political terms for the text and explain their meanings in English

**Exercise 3.** Give four forms of these verbs

to exist, to go, to patronize, to supply, to discuss, to train, to hold,

**Exercise 4.** Paraphrase these word combinations

strategy for the national security, democratic market reform, existence of the preconditions, irreversible of the social-economic reforms, religious freedom, the zone of higher risk, geopolitical situation, nuclear great powers.

**Exercise 5.** Reformulate the text and fill in the chart.

Important events	Date	Order
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.

**Exercise 6.** Give synonyms.

cooperation, primarily, concrete, reform, solution

**Exercise 7.** Answer the questions

1. When was NATO established?
2. What was the main reason of establishment?
3. What countries are the member states of NATO?
4. What is the article 4 about?
5. When does the important political change begin in the world?
6. Which countries have observer status?
7. When did Slovenia join NACC?

**Exercise 8.** Speak on the topic.

1. The North Atlantic Council.
2. The North Atlantic Cooperation Council.
3. Speak about the cooperation of NATO and Kyrgyzstan.
4. The treaty of Washington?

**Exercise 9.** Fill in the blanks with appropriate words (body, freedom, alliance, 1952)

1. The North Atlantic Alliance is a defensive ... based on political and military cooperation. 2. Political goal of NATO is to safeguard ..., common heritage and civilization of the peoples. 3. Turkey is a member state of NATO since .... 4. The North Atlantic Council is the most important decision making ... in NATO.

**Exercise 10.** Answer the questions given below from the given choices.

1. Germany is the member state of NATO since ...  
a)1949                      b)1955                      c)1952
2. There are ... member states in NATO  
a) 19                                      b)17                                      c)16
3. NATO provides unique forum for wide-ranging ... between member governments on all issues.  
a) forum                      b)meeting                      c)consultation
4. Georgia and Albania joined the process in ...

a) in May 1994    b) in April and June 1992    c) in July 1993

5. ... has observer status in the NACC.

a) Sweden    b) China    c) Kyrgyzstan

6. ... countries took part in the NACC's inaugural meeting in 1991 December 20.

a) 28    b) 16    c) 25

7. Slovenia joined the NACC in ...

a) March 1997    b) January 1996    c) February

1994

8. Finland also began attending as: ...

a) member country    b) observer    c) not a member state

**Exercise 11.** Before reading you should find out.

a) facts you already know about this topic

b) facts you are not sure of

c) facts you want to know

**Exercise 12.** Find the words with suffix «tion»

**Exercise 13.** Translate the 2d passage of the text and retell it.

**Exercise 14.** Write a plan about NATO's activities.

**Exercise 15.** Fill in the chart below

Organization	It's function
1. NATO	1. 2. 3. 4. 5.

**Exercise 16.** Write a fax letter to the Secretary General of NATO asking for more information about its future activities.

**Exercise 17.** Make up a dialogue about NATO.



## The Non-Aligned Movement

### N A M

The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) is the second largest world organization after the United Nations. Over the years, it has gained wide acceptance and presently it has 113 members, besides guests and observers who are invited to the NAM meetings.

The NAM started as a block of nations, mostly Third World nations. It initially aimed at keeping these countries away from the superpower rivalry. Based on principles of mutual co-existence (or "Panch Sheel", enunciated by India's first Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru at a conference in Bandung (Indonesia) in April 1955), the NAM was born in September 1961 with the first summit meeting of the non-aligned countries in Belgrade (Yugoslavia). President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia, Prime Minister Nehru of India and President Gamal Abdel Nasser of Egypt were the founders of this movement. These leaders saw clearly that alignment with one military bloc or the other in the post II World War could only mean conformity to the formulations and policies of the dominant member or members of the bloc. They felt that alignment with either the United States or the Soviet Union (the two superpowers after World War II) tended to lead nations to a loss of independence in judgment and discretion.

The historical experience and the perception of national interest of most countries of the developing world were similar. It is not surprising, therefore, that practically every one of them, on becoming independent, chose the path of non-alignment, as it promised the maintenance of national identity and independence of judgment in international affairs. Non-alignment gave them the opportunity to seek the friendship and cooperation of all nations without leaning completely on any one of them. It provided consistency, continuity and credibility in foreign policy.

With the emergence of the New Independent States after the end of the Cold War, the Non-Aligned Movement has placed stress

on development, which is symbiotically linked to peace, disarmament and cooperation. There is closer cooperation within the non-aligned community on these vital issues today as the problems of most developing countries are basically the same: food, shelter, health and education. In short, they share a common destiny.

Based on the free understanding of its international policy and taking into account the real importance of the NAM in the present independent world, the Kyrgyz Republic applied, in the New York Conference of the Movement in 1993, for observer status, which, after a presentation, was unanimously granted. Kyrgyzstan as of now has not entirely succeeded in enjoying active cooperation with the NAM as an international body, but only as an observer and on a bilateral basis

It was only in 1995 that a high level official Kyrgyz delegation took part in the XI NAM Summit at Cartagena, Colombia, where Colombia received the NAM chairmanship from Indonesia, the previous chair.

**Exercise 1.** Give the meanings of the words and phrases in your native language.

rivalry - competition to gain power

enunciated - clearly pronounced, clearly defined word, be of a secondary meaning

mutual - relating to each other

founder - one who forms and begins an organization, state

conformity - shaping one's policies in accordance with other countries

formulations - rules of behavior

dominant - main

discretion - power to decide how to behave or act

perception - view

lean on - depend on, follow

credibility - believability

symbiotic - interdependent

dynamic - active

**Exercise 2.** Before reading the text you should find out:

- a) facts you know about this text already;
- b) facts you are not sure of;
- c) facts you want to know.

**Exercise 3.** Correct the wrong statements.

1. The President of the United States was the founder of the Non-Aligned Movement.
2. The NAM has 213 members.
3. The NAM is a bloc of superpowers.
4. The NAM didn't give an opportunity for friendship.
5. The NAM has placed stress on development of armament.

**Exercise 4.** Give synonyms for the following:

gained; wide; acceptance; objectivity; independent; unipolar, real, multipolar.

**Exercise 5.** Give antonyms for the following:

dominant; credibility; the largest; independent.  
succeed, bilateral.

**Exercise 6.** Choose the necessary options which give the correct answer.

1. What is the membership of the Non-Aligned Movement?

- (a) 113.                      (b) 185.                      (c) 189.

2. Where was the first summit of NAM held?

- (a) Bandung.                      (b) Belgrade.                      (c) New Delhi.

3. Who proposed the five principles of mutual co-existence?

- (a) Josip Broz Tito.                      (b) Gamal Abdel Nasser.  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru.

4. The present unipolar world emerged after:

- (a) World War II.  
(b) the end of the Cold War.  
(c) the founding of NAM.

5. The stress of NAM is on:

- (a) development, (b) disarmament, (c) peace.

**Exercise 7.** Answer these questions:

1. When was the NAM born?
2. Who were the founders of NAM?
3. What was the main principle underlying NAM?
4. What does NAM promise to its member-nations?
5. What is the main objective of NAM in the present world?
6. What are the relations between Kyrgyzstan and NAM?

**Exercise 8.**

1. Write a note on the emergence and objectives of NAM.
2. Write your assessment of the Non-Aligned Movement in the light of other world organizations.
3. State your opinion on whether Kyrgyzstan should join the Non-Aligned Movement.
4. What is meant by "developing nations" and "the Third World"?

**Exercise 9.** Translate the following sentences into Russian and Kyrgyz:

1. Over the years, NAM has gained wide acceptance and presently, it has 113 members.
2. The NAM initially aimed at keeping the Third World nations away from the superpower rivalry.
3. The NAM founders saw clearly that alignment with the United States or the Soviet Union (the two superpowers after World War II) tended to lead nations to a loss of objectivity as well as of independence in judgment and discretion.
4. Non-Alignment gave the Third World countries an opportunity to seek the friendship and cooperation of all nations without leaning completely on any one of them.
5. With the disappearance of the Cold War, the Non-Aligned Movement has placed stress on development which is symbiotically linked to peace, disarmament and cooperation.
7. Unipolar and Multipolar world are notions implying global relationship of states belonging to different economic and political systems.

**Exercise 10.** Write a summary in English of Passage 2 and 4 in your own words as far as possible.

**Exercise 11.** Fill in this chart.

NAM	Its functions	
	1.	
	2.	
	3.	

**Exercise 12.** Reformulate the text and fill in the chart.

Event	Date	Order
1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.

**Exercise 13.** List and learn the words with

a) endings - -er, -ally, -ity.

b) prefixes un-, non-

**Exercise 14.** Notice the clauses in this sentence of the second paragraph:

These leaders saw clearly - that alignment with one military bloc ... could only mean conformity ... - subordinate noun clause, object of "saw". The second clause of the sentence answers the question "saw what?" "That" follows the verb in the first clause.

Analyze the sentence immediately following the above. (They felt that ... discretion) in the same way.

Compose 5 more sentences of your own in the pattern of the clauses above. Example: He thought that it would be interesting to see how the President speaks in Parliament.

**Exercise 15.** The nationality of one - a person born in India is an "Indian". What is the nationality of one born in Indonesia, Yugoslavia, Egypt, Russia, Kyrgyzstan, and The United States.

**Exercise 16.** Write a diplomatic letter informing some nations about NAM and asking them to join it.



**Exercise 17.** Fill in the blanks with suitable prepositions:

1. This organization aims \_\_\_ improving the condition of workers. 2. We must conform \_\_\_\_\_ the rules and regulations of our company. 3. Money is required \_\_\_\_\_ the maintenance of our houses. 4. Independence is linked \_\_\_\_\_ freedom of speech.

**Exercise 18.** Identify the main points of the text.

**Exercise 19.** Which of the phrases did you know before you studied this text? Fill in the box A and the box B.

Box A	Box B
1.	1.
2.	2.

## THE COMMONWEALTH

The Commonwealth, originally called the British Commonwealth of Nations, is an association of 53 nations and dependencies loosely joined by a common background of having been part of the old British Empire. The British monarch is the symbolic Head of the Commonwealth. By tacit agreement, the name British Commonwealth of Nations, has been shortened to the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is an evolving organization. Almost all of Britain's former colonies and dependencies have received independence in a smooth and orderly manner, and these constituents make up the family of the Commonwealth.

The Commonwealth is the only international grouping outside the United Nations to form a microcosm of the world community by bringing together developed and developing countries from across the globe. Commonwealth members also belong to other international bodies - regional, political, and economic - as well as to the General Assembly of the United Nations. Yet in all their international relationships, the Commonwealth is a link between them and complements other forms of cooperation.

Membership in the Commonwealth is compatible with the freedom of member-governments to be non-aligned or to belong to any other grouping, association or alliance. Within this diversity, all members of the Commonwealth hold certain principles in common. It is by pursuing these principles that the Commonwealth is able to influence international society for the benefit of mankind.

The Commonwealth Secretariat is an international body at the service of all member-countries. It provides the central organization for joint consultation and cooperation in many fields. It disseminates information on matters of common concern; organizes services; meetings and conferences; coordinates Commonwealth activities; and provides expert technical assistance for economic and social development through the multilateral Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation.

The Secretariat organizes biennial meetings of the Commonwealth Heads of Government, annual meetings of the Finance Ministers of member - countries and regular meetings of Ministers of Education, Law, Health and others, as it considers appropriate. The meetings are held in different cities and regions within the Commonwealth, which has its headquarters in London.

**Exercise 1.** Give the meanings of these expressions taken from the passage in Russian.

- Commonwealth - an association of nations which were once part of the old British Empire.
- Association - a grouping people or nations for mutual benefit.
- Dependencies - countries which were colonized and depended on financial help and administration of the ruling power.
- loosely joined - in association with each other but enjoy great freedom in government.
- Monarch - king or queen.
- symbolic head - head of State or nation but not having real executive power. He reigns but not rules.
- tacit agreement - mutual understanding, not by strictly, written code of conduct.
- Evolving - growing, becoming more and more organized by experience.
- smooth and orderly manner - without political agitation and war.
- constituents - parts to which the center owes something.
- microcosm - a representation or small model of the large world community.
- Developed - one which is slowly becoming advanced and rich like the West.
- community - completes, adds to.
- Complements - agrees with.
- compatible with - agrees with.
- non - aligned - not taking sides in a political grouping.

alliance -	association of nations chiefly for political purposes.
diversity -	variety, differences.
pursuing -	following, going after.
consultation -	taking or giving of advice.
disseminates -	spreads by means of electronic media and newspapers.
multilateral -	among many nations or groups.
biennial -	held every two years.

**Exercise 2.** Before reading the text you should find out:

- a) facts you know about;
- b) facts you are not sure of;
- c) facts you want to know.

**Exercise 3.** Give four forms of these verbs:

to associate; to get; to form; to develop; to disseminate; to meet;

**Exercise 4.** Answer the following questions on the passage above:

1. What was the original name of the Commonwealth?
2. What is the requirement for joining the Commonwealth as a member nation?
3. Is the Queen of England the real Head of the Commonwealth?
4. How did the British colonies and dependencies get independence?
5. What two types of nations are members of the Commonwealth?
6. In what way does the Commonwealth complement other forms of cooperation?
7. Can a member - nation of the Commonwealth join other associations and alliances?
8. How does the Commonwealth influence international society for the benefit of mankind?
9. What is the function of the Commonwealth Secretariat?
10. How often are meetings of the Commonwealth Heads of Government held?

**Exercise 5. Reformulate the text.**

	Its activities.
Commonwealth	1.
	2.
	3.

**Exercise 6. Word - building. Please notice:**

origin (noun) - original (adjective) - originally (adverb)

What is the origin of the word "Commonwealth"?

This book is the original one written by Dostoevsky.

This tape - recorder is original. It was made by the Japanese army. Originally the Kyrgyz came from Siberia.

**Exercise 7. Now use the following words in the correct form - noun, adjective or adverb in the blanks below:**

**economic, economical, electrical, electrically, basic, basically, art, artistic, artistically, comical.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ principle for success in business is honesty. 2. Kyrgyzstan is making \_\_\_\_\_ progress through international cooperation. 3. The flowers were \_\_\_\_\_ arranged. 4. The man made \_\_\_\_\_ gestures to make us laugh. 5. It is not \_\_\_\_\_ to buy in retail in many small amounts. It is costly. 6. Our painters displayed their \_\_\_\_\_ talents at exhibition. 7. The new car moves \_\_\_\_\_, not by fuel. 8. \_\_\_\_\_ is necessary for the satisfaction of the soul. 9. \_\_\_\_\_ all people have the same intelligence. 10. There is a fault in the machinery.

**Exercise 8. Use the prepositions of, by, to, in appropriately in the blanks below:**

1. The full form \_\_\_\_\_ UNO is United Nations Organization. 2. We can become a strong force \_\_\_\_\_ coming together. 3. He was \_\_\_\_\_ a hurry and wanted to go at once. 4. The head \_\_\_\_\_ the organization is an intelligent man. 5. The students contributed \_\_\_\_\_ the welfare of their society.

**Exercise 9. Ask for something by fax to complete the text.**



**Exercise 10.** Rewrite the following paragraph using "the" where necessary:

Non - Aligned Movement is a movement of Third World countries which aimed originally at keeping away from power of superpowers. Based on principles of Five Disciplines as enunciated by the late Indian Prime Minister Nehru, the NAM was born in September 1961 with the first summit meeting on the Non-Aligned countries in Belgrade (Yugoslavia).

**Exercise 11.** Match parts of Column A with the correct ones in B:

A		B
1. Commonwealth		1. provides expert technical assistance
2. Commonwealth for Technical Cooperation	for	2. is the symbolic Head of the Commonwealth
3. Commonwealth		3. for their freedom
4. The former British colonies		4. smoothly disseminates information on matters of common concern
5. The British Monarch		5. forms a microcosm of the world community.

**Exercise 12.** Pronounce the following words carefully:

Commonwealth; originally; dependencies; background; monarch; constituents; non-aligned; biennial.

**Exercise 13.** Translate the last paragraph into Russian.

**Exercise 14.** Read the following conversation with your partner and then translate into Russian.

A: We are organizing an English Club at our University.

B: Can I be a member?

A: Yes, of course, anyone with an interest in learning English can join the Club.

B: What type of activities will the Club organize?

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